The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, APRIL 11, 1931

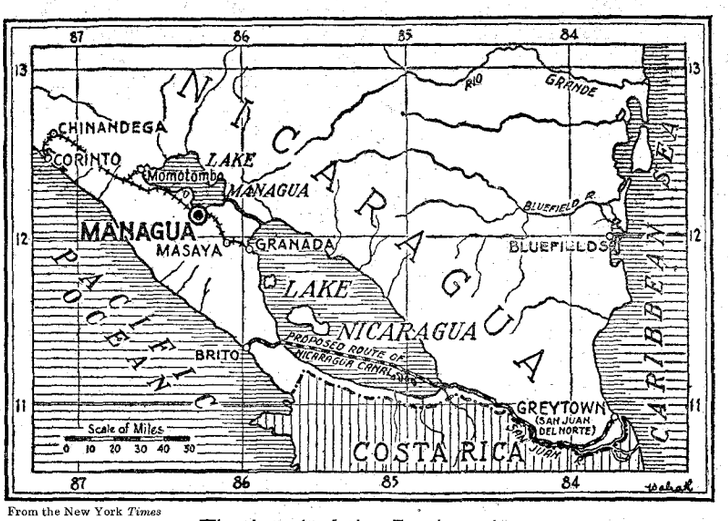
TOPICS OF THE DAY

Nicaragua's Earthquake Horror

FOR DISASTER SO SUDDEN and overwhelming never before was efficient aid so providentially close at hand, as when the quaking earth crumbled Nicaragua's capital in a few seconds.

The city lay "crumbled by earthquake and gutted by fire," to quote a New York *Herald Tribune* description of Managua.

But there were our Marines, whose withdrawal from Nicaragua had not taken effect, and there were our Army engineers, on the scene to survey the canal route, and without an instant's delay they joined hands to take control, avert panic, limit the damage, relieve suffering, and prevent starvation and pestilence. And in a few hours the swiftest of airplanes and cruisers were speeding to stricken Managua with help and supplies, our Red Cross, our Army, our Navy, and private agencies all working together.



From the New York *Times*

The Land of the Earthquake

Map of southern Nicaragua, showing location of Managua, the stricken capital, and the proposed interoceanic canal route.

While awaiting more exact details of just what happened at Managua, our editors begin to conjecture about the effect this crushing catastrophe—wiping out a city of 60,000 souls—would have upon the relations between the United States and Nicaragua, and upon the Nicaragua canal project.

First of all, the decision to recall our Marines in a few months may be modified, it is being suggested, because of Nicaragua's present helplessness. And then the fact that this devastating earthquake shock occurred only sixty miles from a proposed route of the Nicaraguan canal brings many a doubtful editorial headshaking in the newspaper sanctums.

BUT leaving this to the future, we stand amazed if not aghast at the tragic story of that Holy Week disaster on the shore of Lake Managua. Most of the Nicaraguan government officials at the capital and many of the more prosperous people had gone away to the seashore to celebrate Holy Week. Many people were in the churches, and the central market was crowded as the women of the tropical city were buying their food for the day.

Then without warning, just after ten o'clock, came the shock. With all wires down, the only news for many hours came by way of the Tropical Radio company's suburban station. From there the operator, a former Marine, S. M. Craigie, sent out the message which told how the quake brought down most of the city's buildings, how fire started in the crowded market, burning many to death, how the water-mains broke and the "water needed for fighting the fires erupted in the pavement." As Mr. Craigie looked into the streets he saw indescribable scenes—"women are screaming with children at their breasts, running from the fire and fallen buildings."

The next story came from a Marine aviator who left Managua to get medical supplies from the seaport city of Corinto. He told, as reported in a radio dispatch to the New York *Times*, that the entire town of Managua was in ruins, and fire raging.

ONE of the most detailed of the early stories came from Charles J. V. Murphy, who was in Managua, to write about our Marines there, when the earthquake came. Some of his impressions are given in a wireless dispatch of the New York *Sun's* foreign service. It seems that further earthquake shocks at intervals of some hours followed the first destructive quake. But perhaps the fire destruction equaled that done directly by the shaking earth. As Mr. Murphy notes:

"The fire plowed its path directly through the center of the city. From the low shore of Lake Managua to the Presidential Palace on the crest of Monte Loma, there is a tangled mass of smoking ruin, with wreckage as complete as if massed artillery had played upon the adobe shells of the houses and stores."

AND here is the way the city looked the day after the quake:

"Viewed from the eminence of Monte Loma, Managua today is fearfully quiet, with the hand of death on the smoldering ruins.

"There is the threat of pestilence and hunger.

"There is scarcely any food available, and the little that can be found is being doled out to the sick and injured, and to the men fighting to rescue the stricken thousands, who have not eaten for twenty-four hours.

"There is no water, as the quake destroyed all the mains, and 45,000 persons are homeless.

"They huddle in silent, speechless groups in the square at the north end of the town, or straggle aimlessly along the rim of Lake Managua. They lie prone on the dry dirt of the hills to the south—shelterless, bewildered.

"There are not tents enough for even a tenth of the homeless, dazed and suffering quake and fire victims.

"Marine guards armed with automatic rifles and bayonets patrol the streets with orders to shoot to kill at the first sign of looting and incendiarism."

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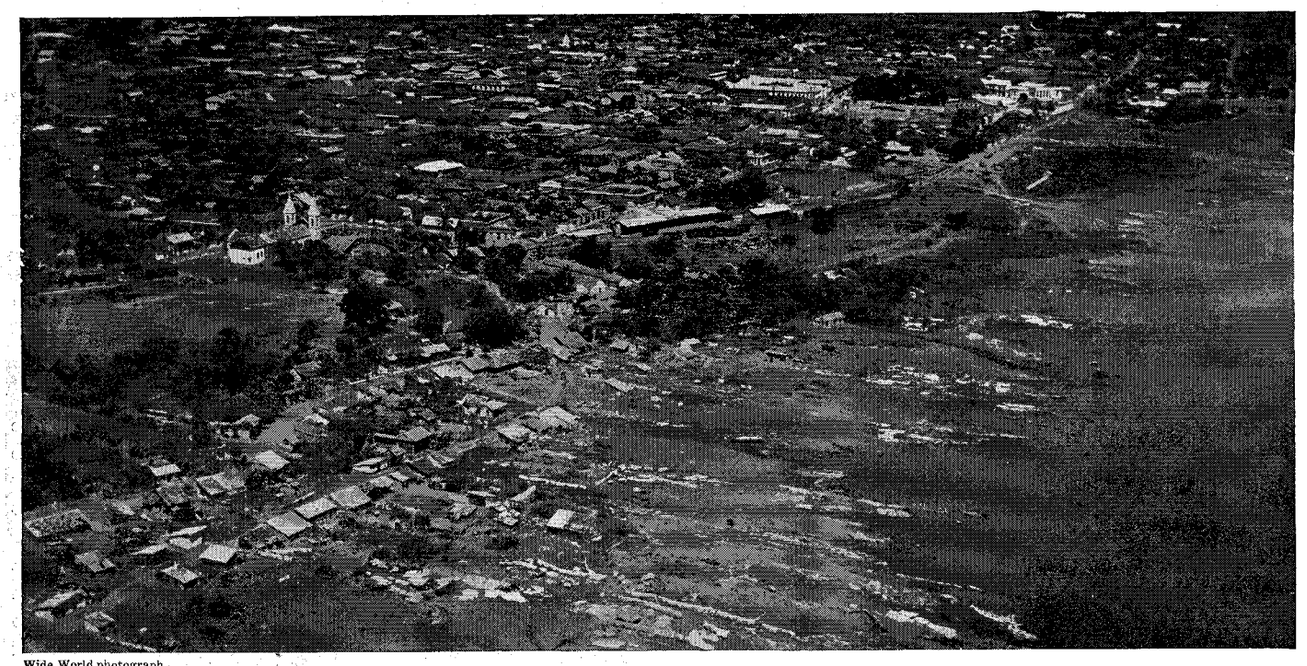

Wide World photograph

What Managua and Its Lake Front Looked Like Before the Earthquake Destroyed the City

The same writer describes a trip through the stricken city with several of our Army engineers:

"Overwhelmed by the appalling devastation and misery, I confessed I could go no further. The fire was whipt up by a breeze from the north.

"A towering column of flame, edged with the gray-pallor smoke, lay hot and suffocating over the heart of the city.

"As we walked there were the dull roars of falling walls, collapsing before us as we groped our way forward. As they fell, geysers of dust and débris stood out vividly in the glare.

"Every street bore in riven walls and gaping roofs, evidence of the devastating convulsion.

"The temblor's heaviest blow was struck at the market-place, in the heart of the city.

"I have just seen this appalling ruin, and the harvest of death and agony. Barely a stone remains set on stone. The mud blocks in falling quite pulverized one another."

The writer visited the penitentiary near the city, and reports:

"Not a vestige of it remains three feet above the ground. There were 350 prisoners housed there at the time of the quake, and as the high, enclosing wall crashed inward it caught many of them in their cells, where they were packed in like sardines.

"Many of them were the most desperate men in a land of desperate men, and their fight to escape first death and then reincarceration was one of the most horrible episodes of the disaster.

"Had the hammer of Thor stricken the city with one terrible stroke, it could not have felled more effectively the business section of the city.

"The streets are like mountain ravines strewn with random boulders. One must climb over them on hands and knees, perilously close to delicately balanced walls, insanely twisted and contorted.

"Each falling wall sent patrollers scrambling for safety. Bodies lie in grotesque attitudes in the streets.

"The fight to halt the fire was a gallant and dangerous encounter. Colonel Sultan and the engineers he brought on special trains to Managua won in the end, altho there was not a single drop of water available, and the city possest not a single engine for pumping water from the lake. They fought the flames with dynamite and bare hands, tearing down rickety walls and blasting houses with charges of dynamite."

It seems impossible to overestimate what the presence and cooperation of our Marines and engineers meant. Col. Dan I. Sultan, chief of the battalion of Army engineers surveying the proposed Nicaragua canal route, came quickly with engineers and surgeons to Managua. Already in the city were hundreds of our Marines under the command of Col. Frederick L. Bradman. Within three minutes after the first shock, a bugle call had brought the entire force of Marines into action. Says Mr. Murphy:

"Men were assigned to rescue persons from the wreckage, to clear the streets for the passage of ambulances, to fight the fire, and to take their posts against looters.

"Had it not have been for the Marines, the loss of life must have been much greater, and inevitably there would have been appalling confusion.

"All night long refugees have been moving in halting groups out of town, some on bull carts, others carrying on their backs what remains of their household possessions.

"The completeness of the loss everywhere is appalling. None seems to have saved more than what he has on his back."

While estimates of the loss of life run anywhere from a few hundred to five thousand, Mr. Murphy thinks that the exact loss will probably never be known. "There has never been a dependable census" in Nicaragua, and the confusion made any reliable check-up impossible. Similarly the estimate of property loss is extremely vague. We only know that it is a matter of millions. Four Americans have been reported dead and ten injured. Plans were at once made to bring away the civilian American colony from Managua.

"We shall build again," says President Moncada of Nicaragua, but in the meantime it is planned to encourage the people of the shattered city to take refuge at other Nicaraguan cities like Granada and Leon, and in the end Managua may be abandoned, not rebuilt.

"We must think anew of the earthquake risk in connection with our present exploration of the Nicaraguan route for a new canal across the Isthmus of Panama," observes the New York *Evening Post* editorially. But government officials, we read in a New York *Times* dispatch from Washington, say that it is too early to determine what effect the earthquake will have on the canal plans. Managua is about sixty miles north of the route which our Army engineers have been surveying during the past year. Mr. E. B. Williamson, a member of the Interoceanic Canal Commission, just back from Nicaragua, has been looking up earthquake records which prove to him that the Panama zone is more subject to earthquake than the Nicaragua zone:

"We find that from 1886 back to the Conquest there were fourteen earthquakes in Nicaragua and twenty-eight in Panama. Since 1886 there have been fourteen earthquakes in Nicaragua and sixteen in Panama. None has been severe enough to cause concern from an engineering view-point."

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What of Football Without Rockne?

"SOFT LANDING!" SAID A FRIEND to the stocky, blocky, prematurely bald man as he stept into a taxi in Chicago. He was bound for an overnight train ride and then an airplane trip the rest of the way to the Pacific coast.

"Yes," replied the stocky, blocky man, the Associated Press reports, "but you mean happy landing."

The next morning Kansas farmers working under cloudy skies near the town of Bazaar heard the roar of powerful airplane motors, and then saw the plane itself, a giant tri-motored transport ship of Transcontinental and Western Air Express, burst through the cloud bank into sight.

"It shot through a rift in the clouds," said one of the witnesses, according to the United Press. "The engines seemed to backfire. Then it plunged straight to earth, with the nose pointed down.

"It struck with a thundering crash.

"The motors buried themselves two feet deep in the ground. The cabin was crusht. Bits of wreckage flew about.

"A little while later a part of the right wing came floating down out of the clouds. It landed almost a quarter of a mile from the rest of the plane."

Thus death ironically answered the hope that Knute Rockne, football coach at Notre Dame, most famous of his profession in all the world, would come safely and happily to the end of a business trip to the Pacific coast.

Rockne, the greatest gridiron coach of the day, if not of all time, and certainly Walter Camp's successor, died with seven companions—J. H. Happer and H. J. Christon of Chicago; Spencer Goldthwaite of New York; W. B. Miller of Hartford; C. A. Robrecht of Wheeling, and Robert Frye and Jesse Mathias of Kansas City, pilots.

The passing of Rockne, at the high point of his career, with two undefeated seasons behind him, and the prospect of even greater glories ahead, stuns the sports world. His name is known wherever football is played, and in many places where it isn't, Paul Gallico tells us in the New York *Daily News*, picturing the confusion and questioning which follow his death:

"Everybody knew his picture, his voice over the radio, and his personality was a part of the nation's daily life.

"The sudden blotting out of such a real celebrity leaves you at first bewildered and deeply shocked. A thousand questions surge through your mind. What's going to happen? What will Notre Dame do? How could it have happened? Who can take his place? What will become of his system? How can they get along without him? What will we do for stories this fall? How can things in football go on?"

"ROCK'S" sudden end was the third major blow that had struck sports in less than a week. First there was the death of E. S. Barnard, President of the American League. Next the almost legendary Ban Johnson, Barnard's predecessor, died. And then Rockne, to whom even President Hoover has paid tribute.

Figures tell Rockne's story better than words.

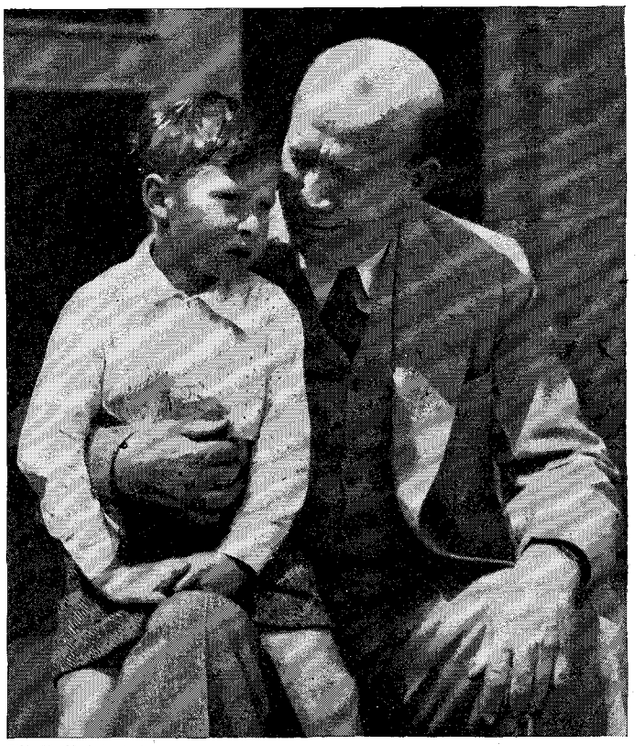
Turning to the "All Sports Record Book," compiled by Frank G. Menke, we find the great coach's record tabulated. In the seasons from 1918 to 1930, inclusive, "Rock's" Notre Dame teams won 105 games, and lost twelve, and tied five. If there was any doubt of the influence of Rockne on football, Robert F. Kelley adds in the New York *Times*, "the list of head coaches for the past year might remove it. There were, throughout the country, north, south, east, and west, twenty-three head coaches of football from Notre Dame, without naming the assistants here and there. Notable among them are Walsh and Rip Miller who has this year been elevated to head coach at Navy."

And Stanley Woodward tells the story of the Notre Dame teams thus in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"The 1919 team was not defeated. The 1920 team won nine games, beating among others Army, Indiana, and Nebraska. In 1921 the 'Irish' were beaten only by Iowa. In 1922 they won all but two games. The 1923 team beat every one but Nebraska.

"That of 1924 was undefeated, and finished by a spectacular triumph over Stanford on the Pacific coast. That was the year of the Four Horsemen and of Adam Walsh.

"The 1925 team, captained by Clem Crowe, lost to Army and Nebraska. That of 1926 was beaten surprizingly by Carnegie Tech when it seemed on the verge of winning a national championship. That of 1927 was beaten by Army and tied by Minnesota. The year 1928 was Rockne's worst, with four defeats, but his undefeated teams of 1929 and 1930 will never be forgotten."



Wide World photograph

What Will Notre Dame Do Now?

This, one of the last photographs made of Rockne, shows him with his now fatherless son, Jackie, in Florida.

ROCKNE, like many another successful American, was an immigrant boy. He was brought to this country from Norway by his parents in 1893. He attended Notre Dame, the university with which he was closely identified, and starred there in football. In 1918 he became football coach at his alma mater.

But what sort of person lurked beneath "Rock's" exterior? Arch Ward, a Notre Dame alumnus, writes in the Chicago *Tribune:*

"Rockne was forty-three years old. Premature baldness and aggravations because of a recent leg ailment made many think he was older.

"During the seasons of 1919 and 1920 Rockne was my constant companion. It was only a short time before I came to appreciate his tremendous magnetism and personality.

"Rockne was a benevolent despot in a powerful masculine democracy. He was a driver, and yet there was nothing harsh about his methods.

"As an instructor of chemistry and as a coach on the gridiron he gave boys sufficient time to master his systems. But wo betide the lad who failed to grasp things. There was no place for that type on Rockne's teams or in his classes.

"Rockne was a driver, but he never became abusive. He was an insistent master, but an understanding one. He was an uncompromising demander of discipline and adherence to rules of training, eligibility and method."

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When Europe Tries to Unite

IT WAS DURING AN INFORMAL tea-party chat in Vienna early in March, a Consolidated Press correspondent tells us, that the Austrian and German Foreign Ministers agreed that it would be a good thing to abolish the tariff barriers between their two countries.

But when this proposal was put into formal terms and made public a little later, Europe seemed almost as startled as if the famous Big Bertha of war days had suddenly renewed its activities and dropt a shell into the streets of Paris. The shell in this case, while only a verbal one, notes the New York *Herald Tribune*, was heavily charged with political and emotional explosives. A DIGEST cable poll of the French, German, and Austrian press on it was reported in our last week's issue. Yet the authors of the proposed Austro-German customs pact claim that it is merely a practical first step toward the realization of Aristide Briand's dream, a United States of Europe; and in confirmation of this view, they frankly invite the other European Powers to join them.

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First Fruits of the Briand Scheme

—Carlisle in the New York "Herald Tribune."

Mr. Briand, however, is determined to oppose this Austro-German plan to the last ditch. He tells the French Senate that an Austro-German customs union would be "contrary to the spirit of cooperation between European States"; that it would be the first step toward *Anschluss*, or union of the two nations; and that *Anschluss* means war. A large body of French opinion, dispatches tell us, see in the customs pact, "not a step toward a European federation, but a wedge that will split Europe wider than ever." The French Chamber of Deputies suggests, as a counter-stroke, a European customs agreement, exclusive of Germany and Austria, which shall surround those two countries with a tariff wall. England asks that the Austro-German plan be investigated by the Council of the League of Nations, and Germany's Foreign Minister, Dr. Curtius, states that "Germany is willing to have the Council of the League of Nations scrutinize the legality of the pact."

The governments of Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia, two of France's Central European allies, says a Universal dispatch, announce "a regional trade agreement which is regarded as the first move toward a middle-European trade bloc in opposition to the Teutonic Union." Poland and Roumania, we are told, have been invited to join.

The attitude of the Italian Government, a Consolidated Press dispatch tells us, "parallels that of England, in favoring a preliminary inquiry to learn definitely whether there is any real ulterior object in the customs union." Moscow, on the other hand, is said to be jubilant over the Vienna accord, because, says Walter Duranty in a dispatch to the New York *Times*, they see in it the beginning not only of *Anschluss*, but of a wide anti-French bloc to include Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

Even in Germany, Mr. Briand maintains, there is opposition to the Vienna plan; and in Austria the Monarchists have protested against it on the ground that "such a customs union would be an attempt against the independence of the Austrian State and would bar all efforts to create a future Danube monarchy." But in the main both Germany and Austria seem to be delighted with their plan, and unperturbed by the clamor.

THE storm the proposal raises in France is thus explained by Harold Callender in a London dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"The flurry of excitement and apprehension which the sudden and unexpected announcement of the Austro-German customs plan stirred up in European capitals, particularly Paris, was not due to the economic implications of the project.

"The quick, emphatic protests were made because of the political aspect of the proposed union.

"The French do not forget that Zollverein or customs union of the German States, which brought them under Prussia's wing a century ago, and prepared the way for Bismarck's German Empire with the Prussian King as Emperor, and they are convinced that a similar economic compact to-day would simply hook up little Austria to the German system in a way which inevitably would lead—and is designed to lead—to political absorption. This, they say, would enable Germany not only partly to make good her territorial losses in the war, but to strengthen her position in Central Europe and to reach out toward the Balkans in a revived Mittel-Europa policy."

The accord is defended by Germany's Foreign Minister, Dr. Julius Curtius, in a telegram to Jules Sauerwein, foreign editor of the Paris *Matin*. We quote his words as cabled to the New York *Times:*

"The attempt which M. Briand has launched in his vast plan to unite all or almost all the States of Europe in common action, can not succeed except through long and difficult effort because of the great difference in the political economy and conditions which exist in the various countries of Europe.

"On the other hand, actions undertaken in concert in the domain of commercial policy by some States or by some groups of States whose interests are more evidently and more intimately connected, can be greatly helpful toward a wider result.

"The aim which we have all set before us of a union of all the European States will be more easily realized if we conclude regional agreements and if we create spheres of influence which it will be much easier later to incorporate in a general Pan-European organization.

"Germany and Austria have decided to start out on this road in a first practical act.

"Austria and Germany will maintain their full independence."

To this is added the assurance of Dr. Johann Schober, Austria's Foreign Minister, that the German-Austrian pact "is not a political union between Germany and Austria." Its aim, he says, in an International News dispatch from Vienna, "is economic reconstruction of Central Europe and to aid the economic recovery of Europe." And he adds the information that "Austria expects to conclude a regional treaty with Hungary after Easter, and to negotiate similar treaties with Roumania and Jugo-Slavia."

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"Alfalfa Bill's" Exile Plan

RED - SUSPENDERED, YELLOW - MUSTACHED "Alfalfa Bill" Murray leaps into the spotlight again. But hardly does he alight when he is "jumped on" by editors in all parts of the country.

This time, Oklahoma's picturesque Governor—William H. Murray—kicks up an editorial flurry by paroling three convicts, on condition that they get out of the State, and stay out.

His action brings a quick and emphatic chorus of dissent. Not only do other States resent such "dumping of ex-convicts," but several Oklahoma papers also agree that this is no way to handle the problem.

Of course, it might be an excellent plan, "if there could be any guaranty that only Oklahoma would adopt it," remarks the Muskogee (Okla.) *Daily Phoenix*—

"But it is wholly ridiculous if followed to its logical conclusion by other States, in self-defense, adopting the same system.

"If it were (and it can't be) successful in purging any one State of its criminal element, then the other forty-seven States should adopt it. And how would Oklahoma appreciate her neighbors rounding up their criminals, only to dump them upon us?

"No, the plan neither would curb crime nor reform the criminal.

"It could only result in a merry-go-round of criminals which would get exactly nowhere."

International Newsreel

"Get Out, Stay Out"

"Alfalfa Bill" Murray, Oklahoma Governor, who starts a rumpus by driving paroled convicts to other States.

Agreeing that "there is no profit to anybody anywhere in merely keeping criminals in circulation," another paper in Governor Murray's State, *The Oklahoman*, declares:

"If these convicts have paid their debt to society, they should be released from prison. If they deserve clemency, they should receive it without any harsh or foolish reservations."

A DERISIVE note is struck by the Tulsa (Okla.) *Tribune:*

"If we may be permitted to judge from Governor Murray's insinuations, that all who oppose his policies are crooks, and from his announced purpose to put all crooks in prison, and parole all who promise to bury themselves forthwith and permanently in the Siberian wastes of Arkansas, Texas, and Kansas, the population of Oklahoma is to be thinned down to the survivors of the statehood constitutional convention over which he presided."

"This country would be a criminals' paradise if every State shirked its responsibilities as Oklahoma, under Governor Murray is doing," asserts *The State Journal* of Lincoln, Nebraska.

In fact, a majority of the editors who comment are strongly opposed to the Governor's plan. But some do not think that he is setting a dangerous precedent. For instance, the Cleveland *News* remarks:

"As a matter of fact, 'Alfalfa Bill' is merely following in the open a custom that has been wide-spread in this country, if kept somewhat under cover, for years.

"The practise of running paroled convicts out of the State which has been unfortunate enough to be their host is common. The old exile idea of the Romans, and later of the French and English, has had many exponents in later years.

"One of the by-products of the Baumes laws is driving the two- or three-time offender out of the State [New York] which has these laws and into another which has not."

This paper seems to scent a political motive in Oklahoma's criticism of its Governor, and—

"'Alfalfa Bill' appears to be the latest victim of the State's political cabals. His forthrightness and utter absence of sham make him all the more vulnerable to plotters."

Suing the Sugar Makers

THERE COMES A SUIT that touches the American pocketbook and breakfast table more intimately than any other that our Federal Department of Justice has filed for many years.

The suit thus described by J. F. Essary of the Baltimore *Sun*, is, of course, the Government's action to dissolve the Sugar Institute on the ground that it has been violating the antitrust laws. The extent of the interests here involved seem to the writer in the Baltimore paper "to be greater than any antitrust suit since that filed against the United States Steel Corporation more than ten years ago." Incidentally, remarks a United Press correspondent at Washington, "any reduction in price which might follow government success in this action would directly affect every person in this country, and would be a tremendous item of saving for large users of sugar such as bakers, confectioners, etc."

The Government asks for the dissolution of the Sugar Institute, Inc., and charges all its members individually with conspiracy to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman Law. It is charged that during the past three years the defendants have maintained an elaborate scheme to fix "non-competitive, onerous, and oppressive prices" of refined cane-sugar. And various other charges of restricting and dominating the sugar business are made in the list of fifty-six counts in the complaint.

We are reminded by the newspapers that the members of the Sugar Institute produce 85 per cent. of the sugar used in this country—the rest being beet sugar—and that they refine more than 98 per cent. of the cane-sugar we use.

The filing of this suit does not presage a "trust-busting" campaign against the eighty or more national trade associations, so Dean Dinwoodey of the Consolidated Press learns from the Department of Justice in Washington.

But it does mean, he understands, that the Department is determined to enforce the antitrust laws so as to "put a stop to practises considered attempts to violate the Sherman and Clayton Laws under the guise of trade practise rules adopted by the members of any industry."

But "a new era of antitrust activity" is perceived by the Boston *News Bureau*, and as for the Sugar Institute, it is only fair to balance against the charges by the Government, the friendly statement of its side of the case in the columns of the Boston daily:

"James H. Post, President of the Institute, declares that it works under a code of ethics worked out with the approval of the Department of Justice, and that it will continue to function until restrained, 'believing that all these activities are legal and that they are of benefit to the public, as well as to the sugar-refining industry and the distributing trade.'

"Whether the Sugar Institute, Inc., has broken any laws is for a court to determine. But whatever the right or wrong of its agreements between members, they have certainly not been reaping a huge profit through excessive prices maintained by these agreements. The Institute was formed to restrict 'cutthroat' competition, and that has been its aim throughout.

"It is worth noting that despite the relatively poor results for refiners in 1930, margins between the price of raw and refined sugar in 1931 to date have averaged less than in 1930."

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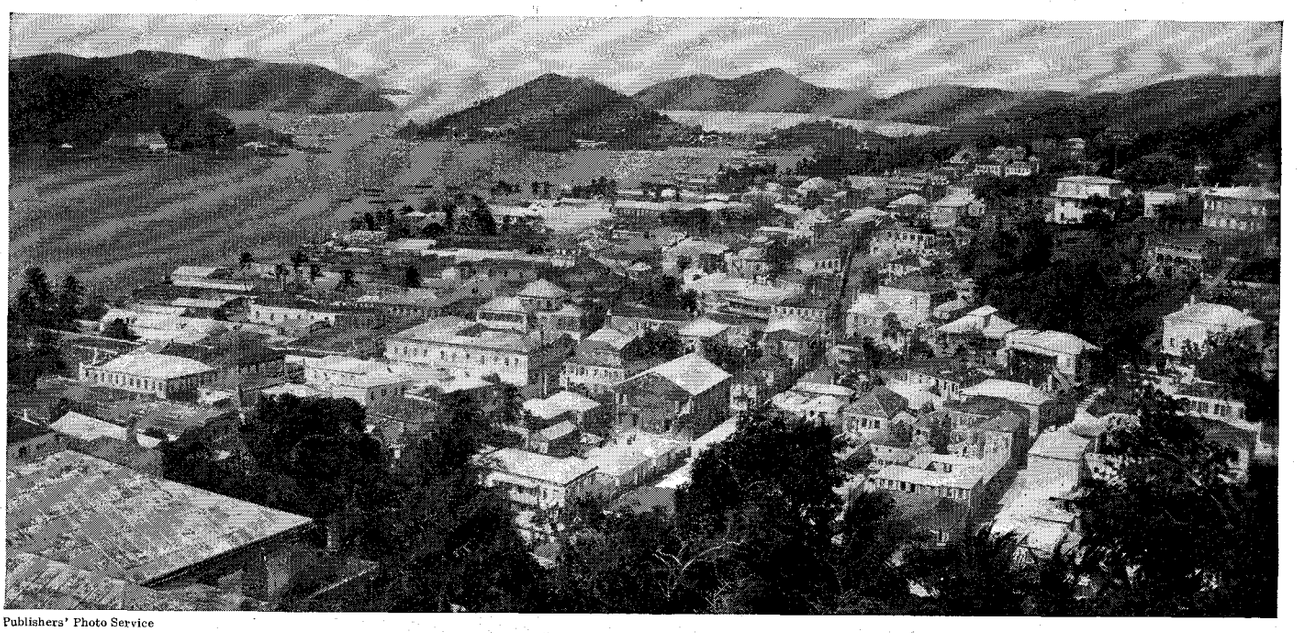

Publishers' Photo Service

A New Mekka for Tourists, if Uncle Sam's Plans Succeed—A View of Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands.

Our $25,000,000 "Poorhouse"

TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS FOR "an effective poorhouse."

Thus President Hoover pessimistically views our purchase of the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917.

His words of discouragement, if not despair, over prospects for the economic rehabilitation of this tiny Caribbean group, stir another lively controversy in the press. Bobbing up in the midst of it is the ever-dependable Prohibition wrangle.

"We didn't buy a poorhouse; we made one," epitomizes the retorts of editors who rebuke the President for what the Philadelphia *Record* calls "Mr. Hoover's incomprehensible taunt." But other editors agree that the Virgin Islands are indeed "a Caribbean poorhouse," and that we can only make the best of it.

Homeward bound on the battle-ship *Arizona* after his brief visit to Porto Rico and the Virgin group—recounted in our last issue—Mr. Hoover gave correspondents the statement that caused all the commotion. At St. Thomas, largest of the Virgin Islands, he had conferred with the incoming and outgoing Governors, Dr. Paul M. Pearson and Capt. Waldo Evans, U. S. N., and heard how economic woes have multiplied under American sovereignty.

Effects of the three-year drought and the hurricane of 1928 still are felt; the sugar industry has slumped; the Prohibition laws are blamed for ruining the rum trade and sidetracking tourists. The population, largely Negro, has fallen from about 26,000 to a little more than 20,000.

WITH these problems pressing on his mind, Mr. Hoover gave out his battle-ship statement in which he said that Porto Rico has made "magnificent progress," but as for the others:

"The Virgin Islands may have some military value some time. Opinion upon this question is much divided. In any event, when we paid $25,000,000 for them, we acquired an effective poorhouse, comprising 90 per cent. of the population.

"The people can not be self-supporting either in living or government without the discovery of new methods and resources.

"The purpose of the transfer of the administration from the naval to a civil department is to see if we can develop some form of industry or agriculture which will relieve us of the present costs and liabilities in support of the population, or the local Government from the Federal Treasury or from private charity.

"Viewed from every point except remote naval contingencies, it was unfortunate that we ever acquired these islands. Nevertheless, having assumed the responsibility, we must do our best to assist the inhabitants."

THIS is an "utterly deplorable jeer, flung at the hapless people of the Virgin Islands," asserts the Philadelphia *Record*, already quoted, which demands:

"What possible good is accomplished by a proclamation nicely calculated to take the heart out of the struggling inhabitants and the American officials responsible for their welfare?"

As for the reaction in the islands themselves, dispatches say that the inhabitants resent the statement, and fear its effect on business, predicting that their credit will be ruined.

The Baltimore *Evening Sun* views the situation thus:

"Two years after we bought the islands Volsteadism knocked out the rum trade and crippled the bay-rum industry. The sugar market collapsed with them. So went three of the islanders' principal means of livelihood. Finally, ships quit coming to the harbor of St. Croix, because it is such a nuisance to have to seal up all the liquor on board; and tourists began to pass up a dry port. So the Virgin Islands became destitute. Mr. Hoover ought to explain that we did not buy a poorhouse; we made one."

However that may be, other editors stress the President's statement that "having assumed the responsibility, we must do our best to assist the inhabitants." As the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* remarks, "the country can not escape its obligation to make the best of the situation, no matter how bad, and that is exactly what the Chief Executive indicates is being done."

SEVERAL papers comment on the plans of the new Governor, Dr. Pearson, to attract tourists to the islands by opening a first-class hotel and constructing golf courses.

"The Virgin Islanders haven't got much, and apparently all they desperately want is rum and rain," comments Lemuel F. Parton of the Consolidated Press Association. "As it is apparent that neither can be supplied by President Hoover, his discouragement is understandable." In this case, says the Cleveland *News*, the President headed his own commission and wrote his own report, and "the country has confidence in his findings."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

NOWADAYS the sport of kings is trying to stay on the throne. —*Judge.*

INDIA has got her salt. All she needs is a little pep.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

BUT why expect a statesman to know what the people want when the people don't?—*Buffalo News.*

YOU'VE got to say this for the Democrats—they believe in open disagreements, openly arrived at.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

A LUXURY automatically becomes a necessity when you find you can make the down payment on it.—*Louisville Times.*

MAYBE it would be harder for bandits to get pay-rolls if it were harder to get paroles.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

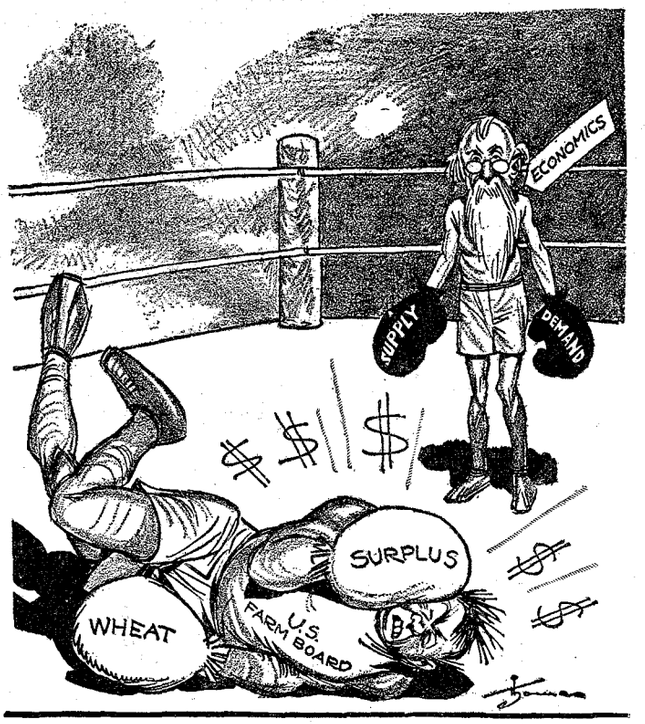
IF Jimmy Walker knows a wise-crack to make every one laugh, now is the time to spring it.—*Ohio State Journal.*

JUSTICE, in New York City, might leave the bandage on her eyes, since it can do no harm and may help the headache.—*Detroit News.*

A FAMOUS chess expert says he hasn't played for five years. Still, it may be his move again any minute now.—*The Humorist* (*London*).

HENRY FORD is quoted as saying children should be paid for going to school. And as a matter of fact, they are, in the course of a lifetime.—*Detroit News.*

INDIA, it develops, may get a Congress of its own out of all these negotiations. Well, it's time those boys over there found out there's something worse than not being allowed to make salt.—*New York Evening Post.*



The Old Boy Has Never Been Licked

—Thomas in the Detroit "News."

EDUCATION pays everybody except educators.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

WITH silver around 20 cents, it might be a good time to reline a few clouds.—*New York Evening Post.*

A NEW magazine is published by and for lunatics. It is unique only in admitting the fact.—*Florence* (*Ala.*) *Herald.*

"INK can be put to many good uses," states a scientist. Some one should tell those spring poets.—*Passing Show* (*London*).

SOME take a spring tonic for that run-down feeling, but pedestrians need a stretcher. —*Florence Herald.*

THE sap is an indication of vigor in all trees except family trees.—*Louisville Times.*

THE tire business is picking up. You ought to see what ours pick up.—*American Lumberman* (*Chicago*).

UNLESS cooler heads step in, Spain seems threatened again for a time with an outbreak of peace.—*Detroit News.*

THE French fear is that the Austro-German plan for a companionate tariff may lead to marriage.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

HENRY FORD says that young people ought to be paid to go to school. The footballers beat him to that little idea.—*Dallas News.*

SPEAKING of international apologies, it's a wonder we do not have to make one to Scotland for the Scotch that is being sold here.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

IT is difficult, as Paul Whiteman says, for people in the show business to marry happily, but we notice that many of the brave fellows just keep trying and trying.—*Detroit News.*

MR. LEGGE says the farm board is a going concern, but he doesn't say where it's going.—*Fort Worth Star-Telegram.*

SINCLAIR LEWIS says American literature has ripened. At times we suspect it has reached the next stage, too.—*Paterson News.*

WE aren't quite clear about this Pan-German situation except that it looks as if the French editors were ready to do the panning. —*Boston Herald.*

FORTUNATELY for Mr. Lewis, not the slightest suspicion of stealing anybody's Russian stuff attaches to litterateur Tunney. —*Virginian-Pilot.*

WE wonder why the publishers of the New York *World* did not follow the idea of THE LITERARY DIGEST? Maybe an atlas would have held it up.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

KING PRAJADHIPOK is coming to the United States incognito as Prince Sukhodaya, altho we can't see that the latter is much help for the welcoming committee.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE reason for that new ruckus in Europe is that when M. Briand advocated the United States of Europe, he didn't think they'd go and do their uniting piecemeal.—*Boston Herald.*

MR. T. A. EDISON says his secret for health and happiness is hard work and plenty of it. Some men, however, are too fair-minded to take advantage of another man's secret.—*Punch.*

PSYCHOLOGISTS state that while telling a lie sensitive men always have the hands slightly clenched. Anglers, on the other hand, invariably have the hands fully extended.—*Passing Show.*

THE Baruch plan to take the profit out of war seems to cover every contingency except memoirs.—*Eugene* (*Ore.*) *Guard.*

RUSSIANS are forbidden to wear dinner coats. It might make them remember they haven't any dinner.—*Indianapolis Star.*

COST of Roads Is Reduced by Spring Repairs.—Head-line. And cost of springs is reduced by road repairs.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

IT begins to seem very likely that any resignation in connection with the Mayor's office in New York will have to be on the public's part.—*Detroit News.*

IN South America a President doesn't bother much about getting away for a rest and recreation. He's pretty well satisfied if he just gets away.—*Boston Herald.*

THE silent masterpieces of the amusement season to date appear to be Mr. Dwight Morrow's first effort as U. S. Senator and Chaplin's "City Lights."—*Detroit News.*

THE center of population usually seems to be at the street intersection where the traffic officer has just asked you if you don't know how to drive a car.—*Albany Evening News.*

"A DEMOCRATIC administration is what Chicago needs" is a statement attributed to Alfred E. Smith. Why not have New York and Chicago exchange administrations and usher in the millennium?—*Charleston Mail.*

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA is trying to reduce automobile accidents by forbidding drivers to smoke. Our impression is that smoking wheels, rather than smoking drivers, are responsible for automobile accidents.—*Portland Oregonian.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

Germany's Political Pot Boils Over

A DICTATORSHIP TO SAVE GERMAN democracy—such is the paradoxical purpose of the emergency decree signed by President Paul von Hindenburg, Chancellor Heinrich Bruening, and Joseph Wirth, Minister of the Interior.

For the first time, the famous "dictatorship" paragraph of Article 48 of the Weimar constitution has been applied.

It empowers the police to prohibit public meetings and demonstrations; it forbids the wearing of political uniforms and badges; it limits the freedom of press and speech; it suspends rights of individual freedom and the inviolability of private property, the secrecy of the mails, and such guaranties. It places turbulent Germany under the iron hand of the venerable President Paul von Hindenburg.

Yet the soberer section of the German press, as seen by a cable poll taken by THE LITERARY DIGEST, loyally supports the justice of the decree, which was signed, as the Government explains, "to counteract the propaganda which forms a seeding ground for the countless political murders and excesses of which the German people have had to complain in recent months."

EVERY political demonstration in the past year took its toll of lives—the German press estimates that there were no less than 300 political murders during 1930.

"When the stomach is empty," grimly comments the *Wahre Jakob* of Berlin, "the head becomes empty too."

Spoiling German Politics

"If we are robbed of our best arguments, where is our political freedom?" —"Simplicissimus" (Munich).

The empty stomach accounts for the increased numbers flocking to the extreme groups, to Hitler's Fascists, and the Communists. Hunger, unemployment, and despair have forced Germany into its present dictatorship. The press has foreseen it coming for several months.

THE DIGEST'S cable survey reveals that only the extremists of the right and left object to the drastic remedy applied by the leaders of the Reich. The Democratic *Berliner Tageblatt* welcomes the medicine:

"To refrain from resorting to this privilege (temporarily removing constitutional rights) would be like emulating the foolish example of the Spanish ladies-in-waiting, who, seeing their Queen's dress afire, let the unfortunate sovereign burn to death because nobody was present whom court etiquette permitted to touch the Queen."

The Catholic *Germania*, said to represent Chancellor Bruening, as well as sober middle-class Berlin opinion, is likewise stanch for the decree:

"The Government does not intend to inaugurate an epoch of chicanery, but the decree attempts to civilize political campaigning.

"It is needless to describe the outgrowths which have been torturing the German people and making political practises savage.

"The decree was issued in order to check unscrupulous methods of fighting political opponents.

"Does the so-called 'patriotic' opposition's protest signify that this opposition has been unable to progress through to political decency?

"The decree is directed against all those whose aim is to turn political discussions into brawls.

"It is disheartening to see how the Nationalist opposition is fighting a document which is intended to terminate poisonous and Godless propaganda. It is disheartening that the right wing opposition's resistance is playing into the Communists' hands."

CLOSELY allied with the People's party and in sympathy with the Government, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* remarks:

"We soberly view this as a governmental act of self-defense against the mad specter of Communism. The decree affords the oft-demanded opportunity to destroy Communist barbarism."

Altho the liberal *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks the dictatorship affords a test of loyalty to the German Republic, it qualifies its approval:

"Nobody loyal to the Republic can withhold approval from the decree.

"The free-thinking man demands that rulers employ such extraordinary powers firmly and relentlessly where necessary, but not use these rights superfluously out of sheer joy in repression or out of administrative smugness.

"In view of the special position the Catholic party holds in Germany to-day, the protection of religious institutions might conjure up particular danger."

Meanwhile, Hitler's Berlin organ, the *Angriff*, remains defiant. Between the lines of its protest, he suggests to his Fascist followers an active test of the dictatorship, altho he orders temporary obedience:

"The Bruening Government's decree puts all past emergency decrees in the shade, and practically means the proclamation of a state of siege. It is not surprizing if the patriotic opposition feels besieged by this law.

"If there is anything capable of intensifying further the bitterness of the political struggle in Germany, it is this law.

"The conflict of opinions will be aggravated, not assuaged.

"The National Socialists, against whom the law primarily is directed, must grit their teeth, but it must be realized that the popular movement which to-day probably embraces 10,000,000 persons can not simply be beaten down, and that throughout history the path of liberty always has led through prison."

COMMENTING on this burst of rage, the Socialist *Vorwaerts*—and as well as dozens of other sober journals—jibes at the inconsistencies of Hitler, who once proclaimed that "many heads must roll in the dust." The *Vorwaerts* says:

"The primary political right which Hitler wants to grant the Germans is the privilege of decapitation.

"If your opinion differs, then off with your head!

"The obstreperous indignation of such dictatorship fans, who now are complaining about dictatorship, leaves us cold.

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"We know that the freedom of which they speak is the freedom to enslave people."

Ironically enough, the only group to join in the Hitlerite protest seems to be the Communists. The *Rote Fahne*, however, deplores the emergency dictatorship as the advent of actual Fascism in Germany:

"Every person of perception is aware that this Fascist decree is aimed straight at the Communist party and the party's struggle for freedom. This does not prevent the Fascist deceivers from presenting themselves as persecuted defenders of the opprest masses. If the Nationalist crooks feign dissatisfaction, it is only because enforcement of these Fascist dictatorship measures, except for Thuringia and Brunswick, at present does not rest in their hands, and because they yearn for a more brutal Fascist régime to stamp out the revolutionary movement."

Putting China's Reds "On the Spot"

THE PUBLIC ORDER to all Army Commanders in China, issued by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, that there must be complete suppression of Communist banditry before the end of April, brings to the mind of some Far East editors just what problem the Nanking Nationalist Government is facing with the Reds.

Altho it is declared that the Red Armies of China are nothing more than mobs, it is admitted that they are fighting like beasts and running in packs like wolves. And, it is lamented, they are "changing China."

This is the claim of Edward Hunter, an American newspaper man of Peiping, who lately completed a survey of the Red Armies in what the editor of the Shanghai *China Weekly Review* claims to be "the first analysis of the Red situation south of the Yangtze." Mr. Hunter, in indicating "the real reasons for the slowness of the anti-Red drive in China," tells us:

"The difficulties of a campaign against an enemy constituted and organized as are the Reds is the nightmare of every military officer.

"There are no organized sources of supply to attack, and the Communist organization is such that when in danger of assault by a large force it disintegrates and takes refuge in towns and mountains until the danger is passed, when the Red soldiers reassemble to continue action.

"This is the secret of the rebirth of so many 'annihilated' Armies.

"The military tactics adopted by these frenzied fighters are as simple as a schoolboy's primer.

"When they are strong enough to meet the foe, they meet him.

"When not, they drop out of the picture, dispersing like raindrops on the yellow surface of the Yangtze, and apparently are as difficult to distinguish from the mass.

"Nevertheless, this problem, like so many others of the most baffling and discouraging in China, is economic rather than military in its basis.

"The principal weapon of the Reds is Communist propaganda, and the impoverished masses of the interior probably compose the most fertile field in the world for this mode of attack.

"Corrupt magistrates and other officials as well as merciless militarists have gouged the farmers and peasants out of their solitary pig and mule, deprived them of their little store of grain, and left them without any worries at all except the all-absorbing grim alternative of life or death."

Foreign Countries Watch Germany's Political Battle
—"Kladderadatsch" (Berlin).

When a Baby Princess Arrives in Japan

SHE WEIGHED about seven and a half pounds and measured a little more than nineteen inches in length—the fourth Imperial Princess of Japan, who arrived on March 7.

This dry statement of actuality gives no hint of the tremendous thrill felt throughout the Japanese nation, when shortly after noon the birth was announced. The glad news was spread without delay by means of the radio and bulletins. This national joy finds expression in the exalted words of the Osaka *Mainichi:*

"Just as the spring with its balmy air and fresh green is about to smile upon the country, the nation is gratified by the joyous news of the birth of another Princess to our Imperial Family.

"The felicity of the Ruling House is at once the prosperity of the people who enjoy filial unity with it.

"It is a source of infinite national delight that the auspicious occasion finds their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress in a state of perfect health.

"With irresistible joy in our hearts, we join in the chorus of 'Banzai!'"

No baby's coming is so surrounded by ceremonial and ritual as when the Empress of Japan is its mother. So it would seem from the detailed account published by the *Mainichi*. After the customary ritual bath two imperial midwives, attired in sterilized white robes, awaited Her Majesty's entrance into the maternity chamber of the Imperial Palace. In the meantime high officials of the Imperial Household, including the Chief Court Physician, the Household Minister, and the Grand Chamberlain, gathered at the palace.

"At 9:50 in the morning Her Majesty, changing to a maternity garment, on foot with the aid of Ladies-in-Waiting Tsugaru and Kitamura, entered the maternity chamber, where Drs. Tsukahara and Sato, Chamberlain Iwase, Head Lady-in-Waiting Takeya, and two nurses and two midwives were in attendance.

"The Court officials' suspense was broken by a lusty cry heard at 12:02 in the afternoon, which announced the arrival of the fourth Imperial child.

Dr. Sato, the Head Court Physician, respectfully entered in the Court Register the fact and hour of the birth of the Imperial Princess. Grand Chamberlain Suzuki next proceeded to the inner apartment, where he reported to His Majesty the Emperor, after which he telephoned the news to Her Majesty the Empress Dowager at the Ouchiyama Palace.

"The new-born Princess was carried by Mrs. Sakada, one of the midwives, to the adjoining room, where she took her first bath in a brand-new cypress tub, after which the Imperial child, clad in snowy white clothes, was conveyed to her crib in the new Princess's quarters at about one o'clock."

The Emperor, we read on, beamed with satisfaction on receipt of the report from Admiral Suzuki, the Grand Chamberlain. His Majesty walked briskly down the corridor to the chamber of the new Princess and gazed with satisfaction at his fourth Imperial daughter.

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The Turmoil Behind Gandhi's Triumph

"I AM A BEGGAR. . . .

"If you say that I am doing harm to India you have a right to do so; but it is my duty to turn you to the path of affection and truth. I have no weapon against you except love. . . ."

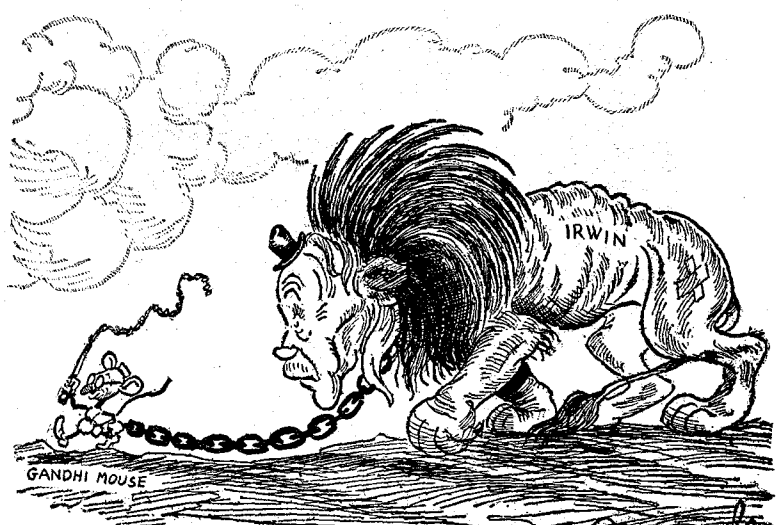
But before Mahatma Gandhi had finished, says an Associated Press dispatch from Karachi, India, the hostile young Redshirts who had come to denounce him as a traitor to India were sobbing out their repentant humility.

This incident, which may give our political leaders new ideas on how to quell party ructions, was but a minor triumph in the victorious pathway of the fragile little ascetic who is characterized by the London *Daily Express* as "one of the most dramatic figures in the whole history of India," and "the personification of its ruthless and fiery rebellion."

His path of victory will lead him from the signing of the Irwin-Gandhi pact in the Viceregal Palace at New Delhi to the third Round Table Conference in London, to be held this autumn, to decide the future system of government for India.

The All-India National Congress, lately held in Karachi, named Gandhi to head the Indian delegation to work for "complete independence."

Yet, while the spotlight of the world's press focuses upon the little brown man clad in loin-cloth and homespun shawl, and accentuates the effective intensity of his dramatic gestures, it leaves in outer darkness the drama that is going on behind the scenes of his victory.



"The British Lion and the Hindu Mouse"
—"Evening News" (London).

WHILE Gandhi is reiterating his doctrine of love and non-violence, blood is soaking the soil of India, and Moslem villages are being wiped out.

In the rioting between Hindus and Moslems in Cawnpore, says a press dispatch, no less than 200 were killed and many more wounded. Some 300 rioters were arrested. Hindu mobs attacked Moslems, and the police were compelled to fire upon the mobs. In one district an entire Moslem population was reported to have been wiped out.

Before he goes to London Gandhi will attempt to placate these warring sects.

Then there are the young Reds, the Communists who hissed him in Bombay and organized demonstrations against him in Delhi as having "surrendered the fort to the Imperial British Government."

Closer to the scene of the Mahatma's activities, the English Calcutta *Statesman*, frankly an adversary to his agitation, asserts that the core of the throng about Gandhi is a group of wealthy men whose ulterior motives he does not suspect.

Conservative British papers make much of these observations. Even in distant Canada, the Toronto *Mail and Empire* stresses their significance:

"If we may believe the Calcutta *Statesman* Mr. Gandhi's rich satellites are interested in the progressive depreciation of the Indian rupee.

"In the last two years, because of the Nationalist movement, native Indian capital has been pouring out of India into the European banks for safekeeping. The stream is flowing swiftly to-day.

"If the wealthy men can have their way with Gandhi, if they can finally prevent him making peace with the Round-Table delegates and from agreeing to Dominion status, the rupee will be cut loose from gold and allowed to continue its decline until it reaches a few annas in value.

"When this object is achieved, the native Indian speculators can bring back their expatriated capital to India and buy up the property of the country at the price of an old song. A responsible newspaper like *The Statesman* would scarcely make such an allegation unless it represented the actual facts.

"It is a curious spectacle—that of the ascetic Gandhi surrounded by a host of vultures who mean to profit and are already profiting by his activities."

ON the other hand, the liberal papers, including the sober Manchester *Guardian*, the London *News-Chronicle*, *The Star*, and *The Daily Herald*, organ of the Labor party, find the New Delhi truce not merely a triumph for Gandhi, but for sagacious British diplomacy as well. Says *The Guardian:*

"The settlement has come because Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi were big enough men to avoid attitudes. And the successful outcome of their conversations together will be a standing example of the practical value of understanding as compared with braggadocio.

"When a country like India wakes up, develops national consciousness, the first thing that happens is an enormous outburst of energy. The tendency is for that energy to express itself in defiance. Defiance is easy, and human energy, like electricity, chooses the path of least resistance.

"It is the achievement of Lord Irwin to have robbed India of grievances. In that he has shown great statesmanship."

THE All-India National Congress at Karachi ratified the resolutions introduced by the Mahatma demanding complete independence for India. These resolutions are said to be based upon the principles enunciated in the American Declaration of Independence and Emancipation Proclamation, the Magna Carta, and even the Constitution of Soviet Russia.

His radical demands, announce press dispatches from India, were introduced to placate dissatisfied Indian extremists who have communistic leanings.

Despite these maximum demands on Great Britain, discord behind the scenes persists. The conservative Paris *Temps* quotes the Bombay *Sunday Times* to the effect that a considerable number of delegates to the Karachi Congress were on the point of rebelling against the authority of Gandhi, since they are opposed to all negotiations with the Delhi Government.

In addition, says the *Temps*, orthodox Hindus refuse to accept the Mahatma as their spokesman; and he has done nothing to solve the Hindu-Moslem conflict.

Furthermore, we read, the terrorists resent Gandhi's failure to prevent the execution of Baghat Singh, who assassinated the chief of police of Lahore in 1928. The *Temps* correspondent asserts that the young revolutionary movement is in open revolt against the reign of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

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Slap! Slap!

LITERARY MANNERS have only changed, not improved. The eighteenth century saw English literary men hurling savage pamphlets at their foes; we of to-day slap their faces.

The Dreiser-Lewis bout at a recent dinner to honor a visiting Russian novelist is hilarious news for the countryside.

Mr. Lewis declined to make a speech in the presence of Mr. Dreiser who, he alleges, plagiarized 3,000 words from Mrs. Lewis's book on Russia.

Two other "objectionable" people were present, but they took no part in the fisticuffs.

When the informal hour, following the dinner, arrived, the two authors were seen in earnest conversation, which ended in two resounding smacks delivered by Mr. Dreiser on the cheek of Mr. Lewis.

So much the newspapers reported on the following day.

No challenge to a duel followed; the two belligerent gentlemen departed soon afterward for parts distant from New York. Mr. Dreiser was reported in amiable mood in Kansas City, saying that Lewis is "really a good fellow."

Mr. Lewis, reported by the Washington *Star*, said: "I don't like scraps—or rather scrapes. I'm just a country 'hick' living on a farm, and every time I leave it I get into trouble."

Keystone photograph

Slapped for Defending Her

Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Lewis smiling for the cameraman.

THE news of the fight filtered out rather slowly—*noblesse oblige*—but the Brooklyn *Eagle* ironically charges the newspaper men present at the dinner with remissness:

"Sinclair Lewis is the champion literary slapper of the country.

"In his numerous books, in articles, on public platforms, on the dais at Stockholm, where he received the Nobel award, the red-headed creator of *Babbitt* has swatted left and right—always landing on the front pages.

"Heavier, slower, but with an even stronger punch, Theodore Dreiser has also done his share of hitting out, and he, too, frequently lands on the front pages.

"In other words, when Theodore Dreiser slapped Sinclair Lewis, it was a smack obviously destined to be heard round the world. Mr. Brisbane and Heywood Broun, who have reported prize-fights and other well-known sporting events, never had a better test of their sense of news.

"Neither of them ever had a more momentous news-story to report. Yet both of them, as well as the other editors and ex-reporters, missed their story completely. It was not until Friday afternoon that the story reached the front pages.

"It does not matter what Mr. Pilnyak, the visiting Russian novelist, may think of our taste or manners.

"But what is he to think of newspaper men who could go to sleep with such a story unwritten?"

As the news went out over the country, the reverberations varied according to local temper.

The Cleveland *Press* read the dispatches "with quickening pulse and crescent hope," for it has felt that "American literary men have been living too tamely. They are out of step with their own literary tendencies." Decorum has grown in proportion to the indecorousness of their writing. As *The Press* progresses, its frenzy rises:

"He [the literary man] goes to literary teas in honor of some hippodromed competitor. He turns out for log-rollings. He appears at the culture orgies of the department-store book sections with a docility which must send Red Hanrahan and Dr. Samuel Johnson twittering with hysteria up and down the porphyry streets of the New Jerusalem.

"It has been a dispiriting and sometimes even a disgusting spectacle. What we have needed for many a moon is some of the critical high-life to which Edgar Allan Poe treated the amiable Brahmins of New England.

"We are in favor of more slapping, verbal, literary, and manual.

"We want to see Dorothy Parker pulling Edna St. Vincent Millay's hair, and Carl Sandburg kicking Sherwood Anderson in the breeches, and Ernest Hemingway trading lefts and rights in the middle of the ring with William Faulkner, and we're for having anybody in arm's reach tweak the aristocratic nose of Richard Haliburton.

"What shall it profit a nation to bring forth a raw, rough crop of realistic literature if its authors are as nancified as a distich by Praed or Locker Lampson? It's been getting so you couldn't tell the game of Authors from the game of Old Maid."

CONTRAST this with the cold detachment of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:*

"From our remote perch in the gallery the whole scene is a total loss. Lewis, manifestly, had no grievance.

"To be sure, we do not know Mrs. Lewis, but assuming she is a daughter of Eve, what's 3,000 words to her? Stealing 3,000 words from any woman is, we should say, like filching pennies from Uncle Andrew Mellon. Reprehensible, perhaps, but a peccadillo at worst; certainly no felony.

"Indeed, if there is one thing above another of which we have a surplus it's words on Russia. If somebody would steal 3,000,000 of them, they would never be missed.

"And Theodore Dreiser, with the soil of Indiana still cluttering up his sentences, an outraged Hoosier repelling a defamer with a slap. Our prairie-bred Dostoyefsky has lost his punch."

Minneapolis reports, through its *Tribune*, sincere regrets that the fight was stopt:

"If the fight had been allowed to continue it might have developed into something of benefit to the country.

"If Mr. Dreiser had pulled a lucky punch on Mr. Lewis, with sufficient steam behind it to have effected the retirement or the silence of Mr. Lewis, his pugilistic prowess would have won him

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a following very much larger than his literary activities have garnered.

"If, on the other hand, Mr. Lewis had crossed a right to the Dreiser jaw, thereby checking for a reasonable period the ponderous lucubrations of Mr. Dreiser, there would have been a general acknowledgment of a fortuitous justification of the award of the Nobel prize.

"Here was a rare opportunity, such as perhaps will not recur in a lifetime, and it was the country's bad luck that there had to be persons present, who felt it was their duty to stop the fight. 'Sister Carrie' and 'Elmer Gantry' were just starting to hang haymakers on each other, and such misguided pacifists as Heywood Broun and Cobb lumbered in between them and forced them apart, before either suffered any satisfactory damage.

"As it is, both retired in perfect health, and what is more discouraging, in perfect voice.

"The world will never know whether or not Dreiser lifted 3,000 words from a book written by Mrs. Lewis, and we suspect its indifference will be fully equal to its ignorance.

"If guilty, there is at least one thing to be said in favor of Mr. Dreiser. When he is on the literary prowl, he shows at least a burglarious sense of values in that he steals his stuff from Mrs. and not from Mr. Lewis."

Keystone photograph

Belligerent Mr. Dreiser

His act inspires one onlooker to favor "more slapping, verbal, literary, and manual."

RETURNING to Washington, we see *The Evening Star* solicitous for the country's good reputation:

"Well, it was altogether a sad situation.

"It will, of course, be reported abroad.

"It will be exploited in England, where the writers are avid for evidence of American barbarity.

"It will be noted by the eminent and loquacious Mr. Priestley, who is now traveling in this country, basking in the light of publicity due to some remarks of his own anent American letters.

"Perhaps it will be turned into literature on the other side, possibly into cinema drama, as a bit of characteristic Americanism. 'American authors in fisticuffs over plagiarism,' 'Nobel winner slapped for insult,' 'Literary theft in States resented by blow'—what possibilities for head-lines and 'titles' the case affords!"

The Cover

CHILE would seem to be a land of mists, opalescent skies, and water; the sun prolific of brilliant rainbows.

Something of the feeling of Turner is in Mr. Helsby's canvas, tho of course with a more realistic treatment of details.

All of which is natural enough, since the artist is an Englishman, tho born under alien skies.

Notes of his life furnished us show that he has been a wanderer:

"Alfredo Helsby was born at Santiago, Chile, 1862, of English parents.

"He studied first under Thomas Somenscales, latterly under Valensuela Puelma, and was sent by the Government to Paris, where he worked under Jean-Paul Laurens, and exhibited there (1907) in the Paris Salon, and in the yearly exhibit of the American Arts Association.

"He had a picture, 'Valparaiso Bay, Sunset,' hung the same year in the Royal Academy, London, and placed 'on the line.' He also held shows in London, Manchester, and Liverpool, with marked success.

"Later—1914 to 1917—he held exhibits in New York, Boston, and Washington, always with high praise from the art critics.

"He has important canvases hanging on the walls of the official art museums of six American capitals: Washington, D. C., Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Chile, and Lima."

Prepare for the Shock

WARNINGS OF ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN'S book on America come in advance notices from London. It is "a book calculated possibly to make Americans very angry," thinks Mr. Hugh Walpole in his New York *Herald Tribune* "London letter."

If we accept Sinclair Lewis, Mr. Walpole can not see why we shouldn't accept Eric Linklater's "Juan in America."

It may be a test case for Miss West's dictum noted on the next page.

Mr. Linklater, we are assured, is nothing like Mr. Lewis—or like any other.

Mr. Walpole, always friendly, doesn't go into particulars:

"Whatever else may be said about it, its humor is undeniable, and it has a most excellent gusto. I should imagine that Mr. Linklater simply hugged himself while he wrote it. The book is fantasy, and it is becoming more and more remarkable how all the more interesting work in England is passing away from post-war realism to fantastic romance."

MR. HAROLD NICHOLSON is not so reticent in the London *Daily Express*. He finds Mr. Linklater "a writer of great intelligence":

"With immense gusto he flings on the screen this rapid succession of American pictures, accompanying them with a cool, calm commentary.

"Mr. Linklater, I am delighted to observe, frequently forgets his manners; but not for one instant does he lose his head.

"*Juan* embarks for America. On board the boat he sees *Mr. Red-eye Rod Gehenna*—the prince of gangsters. *Mr. Gehenna* wears a Leander tie and is accompanied by his daughter. *Juan* desires the daughter, whom he mistakes for a child of nature.

"But he has many intricate adventures before he finally becomes one of *Lalage's* lovers, and ascertains that she, also, is, alas! cultured.

"*Mr. Isadore Cohen* tells him that America is dull, and at that a gunman shoots at an aquarium, and the blue and silver fish jump elegantly among the cuspidors. *Juan* thereafter becomes a university student, an ineffectual footballer, a tramp, a bootlegger, a druggist's assistant near Detroit, an acrobat, and a Hollywood super.

"He is not a success in any of these pastimes; in fact, he fails miserably to sing 'Bohéme' while hanging upside down from a trapeze. But he does (to my delight) succeed in meeting the incomparable *Mr. Adelaide*, and he descends with his parachute (in a passage of great, if reserved, beauty) on a group of United States citizens engaged in lynching a Negro on the high road in Oklahoma."

Mr. Linklater, we are told, "approaches America with the sensible conviction that it is a *very* foreign country." Further:

"He has much that is illuminating to say about modern travel, American emotionalism ('Emotional havoc is much sought after in America'), their efficiency, their plumbing, their puritanism, their culture, and their food.

"His *Juan* profits wisely by their inveterate hospitality, nor does he mind the way they all ask questions while disregarding the answer. And with it all Mr. Linklater makes one like the Americans more than one had liked them before. For his boisterous high spirits accord well with the effervescence of the great Republic.

"'Juan in America' is a supremely amusing book. But it is more than that. It is a serious and sympathetic criticism of American conditions. It is a work of outstanding literary skill."

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The Reign of the Columnist

THE COLUMNIST IS KING in the American newspaper to-day.

The new "personal journalism" takes the form not of supermen thundering anonymous opinions in an editorial column, but—if we accept the authority of *Editor and Publisher*—"groups of columnists writing for a newspaper with as much freedom as a Dana, Greeley, or Watterson ever dared indulge."

"Since the demise of Pulitzer's *World*," notes this weekly organ of American journalism, "columnists have been thicker in New York than crows on a rail fence." For example:

"One New York morning newspaper which we examined contained on one day of this week no less than twenty-two established daily columns.

"An evening newspaper, of the same date, carried thirty-one signed columns.

"This stuff, of course, was exclusive of dozens of signed news articles, which would not rate as 'columns.'

"Many of the columnists were persons who had distinguished themselves as specialty writers in media other than the newspaper.

"Also it was interesting to note how many of these experts were 'doing' columns as a side-line to other activities, none of which, however, would pay as high a scale as newspaper writing.

"Evidently the daily vehicle is highly prized, even by writers who have an established reputation in the amusement and literary fields.

"Column writing now heavily competes with anonymous columns, such as the editorial and the straight news report.

"It is bringing to the press, we think, a vitality that was lacking in the 'anonymous era.' No fair criticism can be laid against honest, decent, expertly written columns. There are a couple of instances of low-caste column writing, mainly faked, suggestive of the scandal sheet.

"Some columns seem tiresome because of length, or repetition.

"None but a brainy, tireless, seasoned writer can keep up the grueling pace of an article per day which clicks and continues to hold the attention of a good share of readers. This specialized effort is now the best-paid feature of modern editorial work. It richly deserves its compensation."

English Lecturers as a Standing Joke

"THE ENGLISH LECTURER IS IN AMERICA a standing joke, rather like mothers-in-law, or kippers, or the Albert Memorial."

Stirred by the misadventures of J. B. Priestley here, noted in our pages, Miss Rebecca West thus warns English writers, "of whatever standing," not to lecture in these United States.

Her warning is published in the London *Daily Telegraph*. Already the clouds of controversy are gathering. An American correspondent of the recently merged *New Statesman and Nation* declares that Miss West supports good advice with bad reasons.

"The more English people who travel in America, the better for international relations; the less who lecture, the better for everything." English writers, this critic feels, "are especially ill-fitted for the lecture platform." He explains why:

"Two of the obvious, and charming, characteristics of the English people are amateurishness and diffidence. Both of these are assets except on the lecture platform.

"A disrespect for the expert is a healthy state of mind; and the English habit of self-depreciation is a pleasing trait in a loud and bumptious world.

"Yet it is easy to see why these two qualities combine to make the ordinary Englishman a bad lecturer.

"Because of his amateur attitude he is willing to believe that anybody can lecture, just as he believes that anybody can tell dialect stories. And the lecture-agencies encourage this wild notion, since they make money from it.

"They are untroubled by the fact that English lecturers have become a standing joke, for they know that there is still a demand for the joke, and that they will make money so long as they can keep up the supply of eccentric Englishmen with well-known names attached.

"Just as English amateurishness leads to the delusion that any one can lecture, so English diffidence insures that the lecturer, once he has been inveigled across the Atlantic, will put his worst foot forward on every public occasion.

"For diffidence, tho delightful in the drawing-room or on the printed page, is absurd or insulting on the lecture platform.

"It is absurd if it is watched with detachment; it is insulting if—as usually happens in America—it is interpreted, not as diffidence, but as boredom and superiority.

"American audiences can not be expected to know that if an Englishman is excited and interested he conceals his shame behind an air of languid indifference.

"They can not be expected to know that a disdainful refusal to enunciate more than one syllable in even the longest word is not a device for annoying the audience, but merely a sign that the lecturer has had an expensive education."

Miss West is charged with saying that "Americans have a defensive attitude toward the English, and are therefore likely to take offense at anything an Englishman says." This statement she denies making, and quotes herself as saying that Americans "have a defensive attitude to any foreign comment on their country, which leads to hostility toward the person who makes it"—which may happen also to a Frenchman, a German, or Italian.

Paris Raps Our Movie Methods

HOLLYWOOD'S CONQUEST of the Paris cinema is not a famous victory.

Yankee "czars of the screen" have built vast movie palaces on the Paris boulevards; they have supplied comfortable chairs, increased the cubic air per spectator, supplied huge stage shows; even suppprest excessive tipping. But these bribes have failed to silence grumbling and discontent.

The revolt against Hollywood dictatorship flames into open denunciation in the pages of *Le Crapouillot*, whose editors, Messrs. Galtier-Boissière and Claude Blanchard, devote a special number to a city-survey called "Picture of Paris." They are especially opposed to the "continuous performance" in picture palaces, which open at nine in the morning and grind off reel after reel until two the next morning. Spectators are just as likely to enter the theater at the middle or end of a picture as the beginning, and this critic writes:

"Now, to appreciate a work of art, the best method is perhaps not to begin with its end; and there are many Frenchmen, in their love of a well-ordered show, who think the Hollywood kings merely reveal their absolute disdain of art and the public when they thus retail mile after mile of film, as they might retail sausages or chewing-gum."

THESE Parisian critics accuse Hollywood of the deliberate and systematic intention of catering to "a more and more extensive public, a lower and lower clientele, and to attain greater and greater profits." Now we have a rebellion.

"The Parisian public waited long enough to protest.

"Without doubt, it was at first imprest by the wide-spread advertising. It was assured weekly masterpices.

"Perhaps our public did not want to appear stupid, did not want to protest against the stupidity of the films, offered it in these luxurious and comfortable picture palaces.

"And, then, all of a sudden, without intrigue, without direction, the Parisian public blew up!

"Spontaneously it mocked Fairbanks's stupid adaptation of the 'Musketeers.' It hissed the 'Lost Island.'

"I have even had the satisfaction of seeing honest folk leave a boulevard cinema at midnight, and stop to dissuade, in loud and unmistakable terms, those in the waiting line that they would lose both their time and money seeing and listening to an imbecility.

"Happily we still have Chaplin."

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More Shooting at the Stork

THE "GUARDED" APPROVAL of artificial birth control issued by the Federal Council of Churches—apparently unexpected in many quarters—has thrown the religious world into a ferment.

On one side are those who hold strictly to the traditional, and the unchanging Roman Catholic, view that contraception is a sin against God and man, and on the other those who believe it justified in both the divine and the human economy.

The pronouncement of the Federal Council, issued through its Committee on Marriage and the Home, follows on a similar pronouncement last summer of the Lambeth Conference, which, in a divided report, approves of birth control under certain circumstances, and the more recent Papal encyclical, which condemns it out of hand as "intrinsically vicious."

The medical profession, too, is divided, a number of physicians of the Roman Catholic faith declaring artificial birth control to be both medically and morally unsound.

Of the twenty-eight members of the Federal Council Committee, all of whom are leaders in all the large Protestant denominations except the Lutheran, twenty-two hold that "the careful and restrained use of contraceptives by married people is valid and moral." Three advocate abstinence as the only right method of controlling birth, and three others express no judgment as between the majority and minority opinions.

THAT artificial birth control is widely practised is generally recognized, as witness the discussion; but it is only within recent years that concerted effort has been made to justify it on moral, medical, and economic grounds.

"Very large families," says the report, "tend to produce poverty, to endanger the health and stability of the family, to limit the educational opportunities of the children, to overstrain the mother, and to take from her her own chance for a life larger than the routine of her home." The need for birth control is, therefore, we are told, generally recognized.

But Christian opinion is divided on the use of contraceptives, the report agrees, and we are reminded that there was a division of opinion in the Lambeth Conference, that the Church of Rome is inflexibly opposed to the use of contraceptives as contrary to Christian morals, and that in other churches, and in the medical profession, too, opinion differs.

However, runs the report:

"A majority of the committee holds that the careful and restrained use of contraceptives by married people is valid and moral.

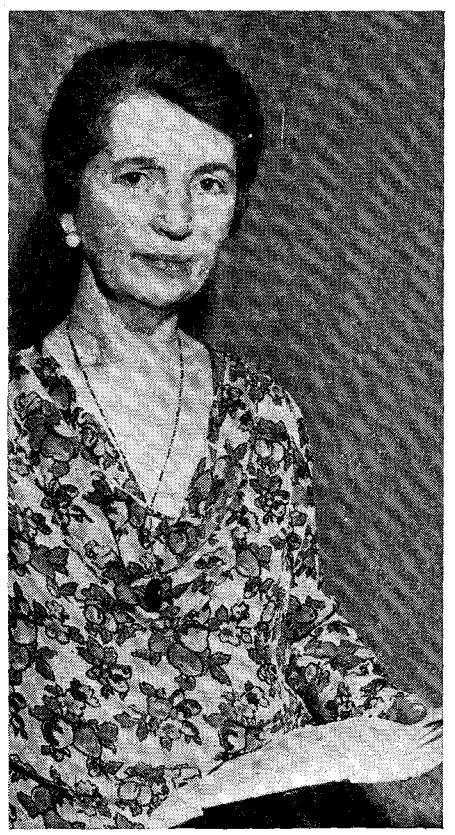
"They take this position because they believe that it is important to provide for the proper spacing of children, the control of the size of the family, and the protection of mothers and children; and because intercourse between the mates, when an expression of their spiritual union and affection, is right in itself.

"They are of the opinion that abstinence within marriage, except for the few, can not be relied upon to meet these problems, and under ordinary conditions is not desirable in itself."

The dangers inherent in a general knowledge of the use of contraceptives are frankly faced by the committee; but it argues:

"If men generally can not properly use the knowledge they acquire, there is no safety and no guaranty of the future.

"These members of the committee believe that the undesirable use of contraceptives will not be indulged in by most people, and that if the influence of religion and education is properly developed, the progress of knowledge will not outrun the capacity of mankind for self-control."



Acme—P. & A. photograph

For Birth Control

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, founder of the birth-control movement in this country.

A MINORITY of the committee, however, "believes that sufficient stress has not been laid upon the idealistic character of the teachings of Jesus concerning marriage and its obligations," and to these members it appears "to be the plain duty of the Christian Church, when control of conception is necessary, to uphold the standard of abstinence as the ideal, recognizing it as a counsel of perfection, and that Christian morals are much more exalted than is generally supposed."

To none, perhaps, was the majority report more welcome than to Mrs. Margaret Sanger, founder of the birth-control movement in this country, and chairman of the National Committee on Federal Legislation for Birth Control.

"To-day, for the first time," she says in a published statement, "a large representative group of churchmen and women has gone on record as being aware of the tremendous mass of significant information which we possess, medical, social, and psychological. To admit that this knowledge of birth control will mean vice and immorality is to admit the failure of the Church in its influence and education."

So, too, Mrs. F. Robertson Jones, President of the American Birth Control League, who says, we read in the New York *Herald Tribune*, that the report "is a long step toward the organization of a united front in a movement which already has the support of all honest, intelligent people."

SPEAKING more sharply, Mrs. Jones adds, "the significant fact is that Protestant churches, represented by this forward-looking council, consult modern scientists, physicians, psychologists, sociologists, and say, 'birth control is right'; and the Roman Catholic Church consults the teachings of St. Augustine, of the fourth century, and says, 'birth control is wrong, is a sin.'"

However, a decidedly opposite point of view is uttered by Dr. Frederick H. Knubel, President of the United Lutheran Church in America, who declares in a published statement that it is significant that the present agitation for birth control occurs at a period "notorious for looseness in sexual morality," and that "the fact creates suspicion as to the motives for the agitation."

The official position of the Roman Catholic Church is restated by Bishop John J. Dunn, Vicar General and Bishop Auxiliary of New York. He recalls that Pope Pius declared in his recent encyclical on marriage that "since the conjugal act is destined primarily by nature for the begetting of children, those who in exercising it deliberately frustrate its natural

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power and purpose sin against nature and commit a deed which is shameful and intrinsically vicious." Bishop Dunn points out, then:

"The essential difference between the Catholic teaching as contained in the above and that contained in the statement of the Federal Council, is that, according to the former, contraception is intrinsically wrong, wrong in itself, and therefore can be justified by no set of circumstances whatsoever.

"As the Holy Father says again, 'No reason, however grave, may be put forward by which anything against nature may become conformable to nature and morally good.' In other words, the Pope says, in effect, that if a thing is wrong in itself, it is wrong, and that is the end of it."

ISRAEL, in part at least, speaks through two noted rabbis. Rabbi Nathan Krass, of New York City, is quoted in *The Times* as saying that he approves the statement of the Federal Council in favor of birth control, and a United Press dispatch quotes in approval Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore, who had been in touch with Federal Council officials in his capacity of national chairman of the social justice committee of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. His committee about two years ago adopted a sympathetic attitude toward birth control by contraception, "constituting the first church action on the question. At the same time," said Rabbi Israel, "a warning against excesses was included in the report."

The birth-control report was easily the topic of the hour in every section of the country. Clergy of all faiths and lay leaders arrayed themselves quickly on one side or the other, thus making it apparent that the birth-control movement now ranks as one of the great moral issues of the day. The time is long past when discussion is limited to dim parlors or windy street corners.

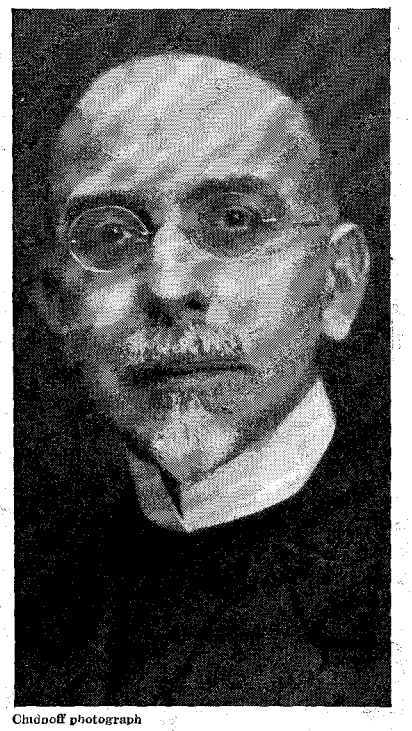
At Fordham University, New York, fifty doctors formed the Catholic Physicians' Guild, and received a cabled benediction from the Pope. They adopted a resolution saying that the Federal Council committee "in not condemning contraceptive birth control has offended against sound medicine and sound morality." The explanation of "sound medicine," we read in *The Times*, is that contraceptives are injurious and conducive to debilitating indulgence.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dr. Fulton J. Sheen of the Catholic University said that the advocates of birth control should no longer call themselves Christian, and gave vent to this biting criticism: "The same group of persons who are continually urging law enforcement have made bootleggers of the citizens and are now trying to make bootleggers of the storks."

SEARCHING through a mass of secular press opinion we find a rather wide-spread disposition to agree that the Federal Council committee, belatedly, perhaps, is accommodating theory to facts.

As the Richmond *News-Leader* puts it, "the question now is not whether the country shall have birth control, but whether the law shall be squared with the practise so that proper methods of birth control can be taught under proper safeguards."

On the other hand, the Troy *Times* thinks "that the attempt of a group of religious leaders, however distinguished, to present a compromise on the moral and religious side of a question affecting the race is both dangerous and demoralizing. Certainly," it maintains, "it is not the province of churches professing to follow the teachings of Christ to compromise the Scriptural estimate of marriage to meet economic needs or social whims."



Chidnoff photograph

Denounces Birth Control

Dr. Frederick H. Knubel, President of the United Lutheran Church of America.

To Save Criminals—and Cash Too

THE "COLLEGES OF CRIME," as he terms State and national places of punishment, have accomplished "mighty little," except in mere punishment, says Governor Roosevelt of New York.

"To no other institutions in the world," he adds, "do so many post-graduates return for advanced instruction."

In the face of such a dismal failure, Governor Roosevelt urges a wider use of the probation system.

And it's not just an abstract question either, for the Governor points out that "nine of every ten men sent to prison come back from prison and become our neighbors, and five or six of these revert to crime after their release," so "it is obvious that this problem directly affects the safety of our homes and communities."

Harassed as he is by other and more pressing problems, the Governor of New York took time to address the recent annual meeting in New York of the National Probation Association, and to appeal for the probationary system to prevent the criminal's relapse into evil ways.

Experts who know the criminal, he said, as the New York *Times* quotes him, find from practical experience that the permanent reformation of the first offender is possible in far more cases than is realized. For instance:

"In Massachusetts 80 per cent. of those placed on probation instead of being sent to jail have made good.

"In our own State we have placed 250,000 offenders on probation in the last twenty-four years. We are now placing more than 25,000 yearly, as our courts and our judges have become convinced of the value of the probation system in reducing crime.

"We have, unfortunately, no figures showing how many of these were permanently reformed, but they have contributed in that time more than $23,000,000 in fines, restitutions and to the support of dependents, and we believe that the percentage of permanent reformation closely approximates that of our sister State."

BESIDES being humane, then, the system of probation and parole is economical, since, as Governor Roosevelt pointed out, the number saved to useful citizenship each year multiplied by $1,000, the average annual contribution of an individual to society, brings the net cash saving to the country into the hundreds of millions.

Another advance in this science of restoration recited by the Governor is the view that often a mental quirk is the factor responsible for crime, and he quoted Dr. Walter N. Thayer, State Commissioner of Correction, as having said that 30 per cent. of the State's prisoners ought to be treated by doctors instead of wardens, as patients rather than as prisoners.

So possibly next year, Governor Roosevelt announced, the State may start a second "prison without walls," to be utilized for the treatment of the milder mental cases among prisoners.

Not many generations ago the scales were heavily tipped against the criminal. But now society is learning to salvage its human waste, and the press lends a sympathetic ear to the New York Governor's appeal for those who may still be amenable to reform.

Not all first offenders by any means should be considered fit for probation, comments the New York *Herald Tribune*. "But Governor Roosevelt," it agrees, "is right in stressing the value of the probation system as a method of disciplining that

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proportion of first offenders who are capable of mending their ways, and who, if sent to prison, would be much more likely than not to return to society hardened criminals."

But this paper warns that probation, like parole, will not work reform without competent machinery. That "requires a staff of officers both adequate in number and of a high type, who can be trusted to supervise their charges conscientiously."

Lady Luck in Nevada

THE "WILD AND WOOLLY" has come to life again in Nevada.

The new bill permitting gambling had hardly been signed by Gov. Fred B. Balzar when the click of the roulette wheel was heard openly, and Lady Luck took her throne.

Throughout the night following, says an Associated Press dispatch, a single down-town establishment put on three faro games, three "21" games, two dice games, and a well-patronized "chuck-a-luck" table. And "dozens of the so-called 'speak-easy' establishments, where divorcées and others play in an atmosphere of seclusion, enjoyed a generous patronage."

International Newsreel photograph

But It's Legal in Nevada Now

ACTUALLY, however, Nevada has never given up gambling, tho a law prohibiting it was passed in 1910. The chief difference now is that the gambling-houses operate openly, and the State sits in—to get its share of the "kitty."

Viewing the operation of one of the crowded games, Mayor E. E. Roberts of Reno, reports the Associated Press, gave his ideas of how a city should be run, while announcing that all games would have to be "on the square."

"It's all nonsense trying to regulate people's morals by law," he said. "For eight years I've been trying to make Reno a place where everybody can do what they please, just so they don't interfere with other people's rights. Now we can do lawfully what Nevada has always done under cover."

The Mayor guessed that "Nevada is about the only free State left."

But, judging just by the head-lines, the country generally was pretty shocked when the news trickled over the wires that, as one puts it, Nevada had gone "wide open."

The race for the divorce business had just been run when Nevada went her competitors one better. She had an ace in the hole, as it were.

HERE are some of the head-lines: "Nevada's Infamy," "Nevada Opens Up," "Nevada Goes the Limit," "Nevada Goes Whoopee," "Frank Nevada," "Pandora's Box," "Lady Luck in Nevada," "Gamblers' Heaven Opens," "'Free' Nevada."

As the Montgomery *Advertiser* puts it, "Nevada is tired of cactus, alkali wastes, sparse population, hard times, and virtue."

Picturing flushed and shaking men, women, and youths at the gambling-tables, the Dallas *Morning News* declares, "these will Nevada gather in, to suck them dry and fling away the husks of humanity, quite careless whether they live or die."

Recalling the old days when "every town had its hell's half acre," the Texas spokesman says caustically: "But Nevada seems ambitious that America shall have a sort of hell's hundred thousand square miles. She has made a propitious beginning already."

Confessing to a sneaking suspicion that "those nonpareil Western reformers," those Western protagonists of a new puritanism who had denounced the moral decadence of the East, were too good to be true, the Atlanta *Constitution* points a reproving finger at the Western States shoving to the front in the name of the "new freedom." This includes acts to set up horse-racing and pari-mutuel betting machines.

"And thus," bursts out *The Constitution* sarcastically, "is the 'Wild West' backsliding into its old raw and racketeering public habits and the erstwhile 'white angel of moral ideas' is being drest out in scarlet robes of near-free love, riding the ponies on a free-for-all track and 'gold-digging' the gamblers for the government's upkeep."

"Poor Nevada!" exclaims the Los Angeles *Times*, which is not so far from Reno. "She more than tilted the lid on gambling—she flung it away out of sight into the desert. That State is now as wide open as it is possible for any commonwealth to be."

For this lapse *The Times* can find no excuse: "Catering to the underworld," it says, "is not the way to feed great enterprise."

"Letting down moral barriers is not the way to draw population.

"Making it easy to break up the home has not been lofty business for lawmakers.

"Lifting the ban on gambling is an invitation to gangland."

BUT the Hartford *Times* would not be too harsh on this young sister in the family of States, who has a hard time making a living. "Perhaps," says the Easterner, "it is merely being honest in writing laws which are hypocritically evaded almost everywhere else. In any event, Nevada has put up the sign, 'Come one, come all,' and its dreams of riches may yet come true."

But let a voice from Nevada speak. The Reno *Evening Gazette* acknowledges that the State will now get a lot of undesirable publicity, but it would remind us that "the great part of Nevada's population is composed of men and women who never gamble and are not seeking divorce. Their attitude toward both these things is the normal attitude of most American communities. They are good citizens, uphold the laws, and raise their families to be honest, and upright in all things." Indeed, "the real life of Nevada is not hectic, and this is something which the country ought to be made to understand."

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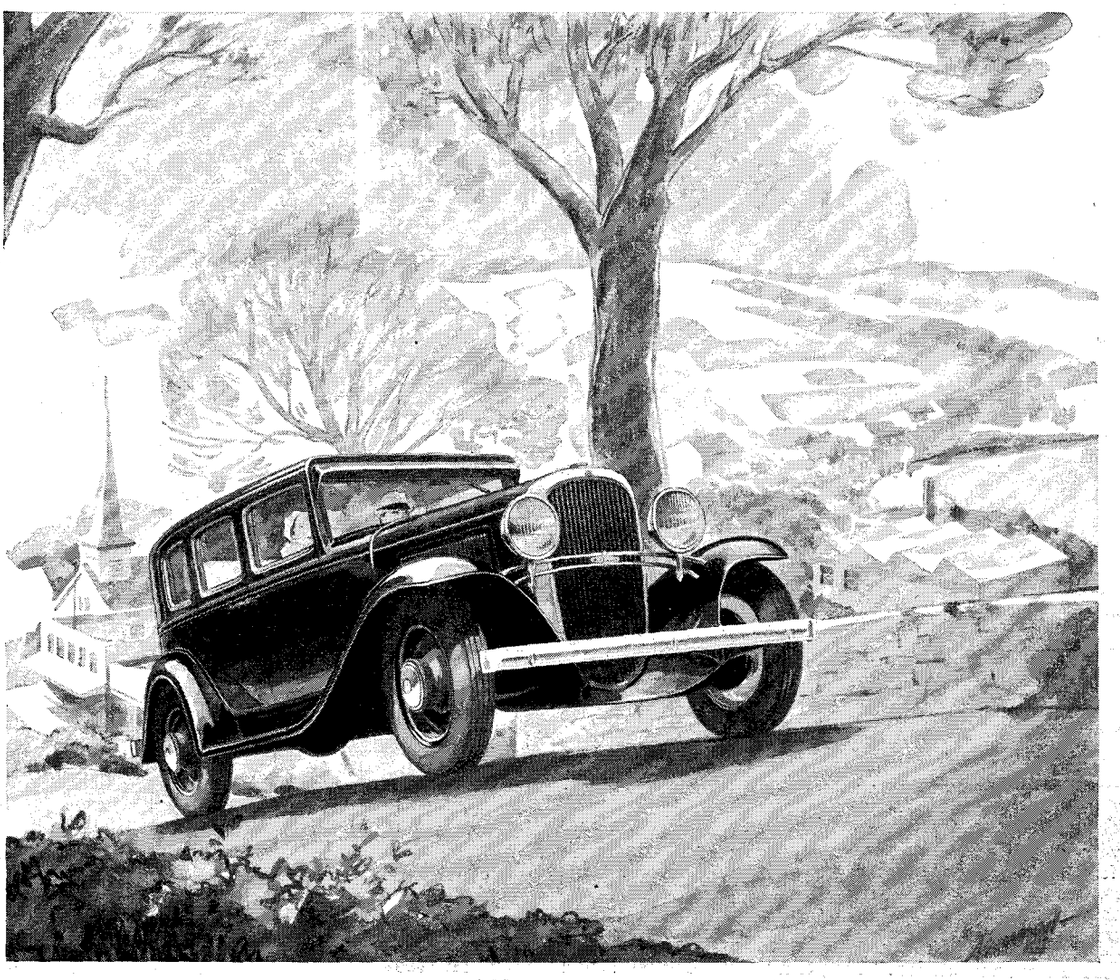

The NEW OLDSMOBILE IS A GREAT ALL-ROUND PERFORMER

The new Oldsmobile is an unusually satisfactory car to drive because of its abilities in every phase of performance. It is easy to start—summer or winter. It accelerates swiftly and smoothly. And it gives you command of unusual speed—with stamina to hold it.

This finer all-round performance is the result of a number of important new Oldsmobile features. Chief among these is new down-draft carburetion . . . the source of increased power—with higher speed, faster acceleration, and greater smoothness. This feature also assures instantaneous starting, even at zero temperature. And a newly-designed crankshaft balancer and a new carburetor-silencer give unusual smoothness and quietness of operation throughout the entire speed range.

Each of these features is important. But more important still is another new Oldsmobile feature—the famous Syncro-Mesh transmission. This transmission, heretofore found only in higher-priced cars, enables you to enjoy Oldsmobile's performance to the fullest extent. You can shift through all gears . . . from low into second and from second to high . . . quickly, easily, and silently, without fear of gear-clashing. Further, you can shift from *high back to second* with equal facility, and without reducing car speed. This feature is particularly desirable when driving in traffic or on steep grades, affording new ease of handling and extra security.

In addition, and giving the car extra performance advantages, Oldsmobile has added to the Syncro-Mesh transmission a new Quiet Second Gear . . . assuring smooth, swift acceleration which rivals high-gear performance in quietness.

These many added features make the new Oldsmobile a great car to drive . . . fast, smooth, rugged, and powerful . . . as you will quickly discover when you take the wheel and test the new Oldsmobile for yourself.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Indiana's Mastodon the Giant of Them All

AFTER WAITING 10,000 YEARS FOR FAME, a mastodon that presumably roamed the forests and swamps of Indiana that many years ago finally has reached the head-lines.

And all because a boy who was out hunting stubbed his toe.

The Discoverer

Ten-year old Donovan Harper, who found bigger game than he was looking for.

On the farm of Charles Feldheiser, a mile south of Cromwell, Indiana, a party of Eastern scientists are excavating the skeleton of the long-dead beast, which, later, will be reassembled in the Buffalo, New York, Museum of Science.

Last fall Donovan Harper, a ten-year-old youngster, was hunting on the land of Mr. Feldheiser, prosaically on the trail of skunks. He stubbed his toe painfully, and irritably kicked at a projecting spike that had caused the trouble. The kick shook the spike loose from the ground, and it was found to be the root of a giant tooth. As we read on in the Indianapolis *Star:*

"Donovan took his find home, and later it was learned that it was a tooth from a mastodon. The point where he found it was examined, and other bones of the prehistoric monster were brought to light.

"Information finally reached the Eastern museum, and an expedition was organized to recover all the bones possible in order to rejoint it and recreate a period of the world's history which naturally is very incomplete.

"Watts Richmond, New York sportsman and millionaire, provided the funds for the expedition, and when the oversize elephant is finally brought to rest, it will bear his name.

"Anxious to get the work started immediately, the expedition has constructed a rough shed over the grave of the beast and is working through the winter. So far, the results have pleased everybody concerned, including Farmer Feldheiser, who is reported to have received $1,000 for allowing his land to be dug up, and who is charging admission to a daily crowd of interested persons who come from all over Indiana and from many other States."

THE mastodon, which is being recovered in knock-down form, probably will turn out to be the largest in the world, in the opinion of members of the expedition. One of the tusks, partially recovered, measures twelve and a half feet long, a foot longer than that of the largest in the Field Museum collection at Chicago. Other bones are relatively huge. We are told further:

"John T. Sanford, a young fellow with a ready smile, looking as tho he still ought to be in college, but who wears Dr. in front of his name, is in charge of the excavating. He is curator of geology at the Buffalo museum. Working with him is Dr. Harry Burmaster, curator of anthropology in the same museum, and Dr. Ira Edwards, curator of anthropology in the public museum of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

"In the opinion of young Dr. Sanford, the animal was in its prime about ten thousand years ago. He says other scientists probably will belittle his estimate. He maintains ten thousand years, tho.

"How the animal came to be there can be guessed reasonably, it is believed. The land where it is being exhumed was once part of a swampy morass, and probably the beast went beyond his depth. He died in the mud, which dried over him and protected his skeleton from the elements.

"Or he died somewhere off to the north, was picked up by the great glacier, nudged into Indiana at the rate of an inch a year, and finally was deposited in the silt of the Feldheiser farm.

"The work probably will not stop when all the available parts of the animal have been recovered. In the opinion of Dr. Sanford, this part of Indiana is a veritable burial-ground for the beasts, and probably there is a lot more scientific gold in these one-time swamps."

Just a Leg Bone

As big as a big man's body.

The World's Hugest Mastodon

Now being dug up in Indiana.

Setting Type by Photography

THREE photographic typesetting machines, designed to do the same work as linotype, monotype, and other similar devices, were described to printing experts in Washington recently at a meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Dyonis Uher of Budapest, Hungary, is the inventor of the Corex phototype-setting machine. G. F. Bagge of Cleveland has produced a "fototypesetter." Parker Hart of New York described a "multicel photocomposing machine." Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin:*

"Instead of metal molds or matrices into which hot metal is poured to form the type, the photographic typesetter has images of the letters of the alphabet which are photographed on a film or other sensitized surface when the proper key is struck. From these photographic images, any sort of printing plates can be made.

"Ultra-violet rays and ozone can be used to dry ink after it has been applied to the paper in printing, the experts were told by Robert A. Brown of Nashua, New Hampshire."

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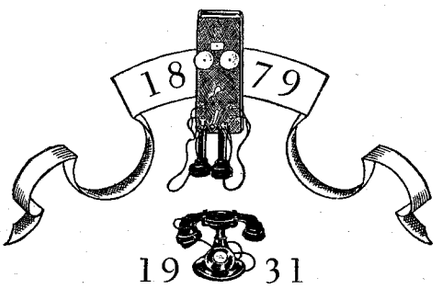
LOCAL TELEPHONE SERVICE ONCE COST

$240 A YEAR



IN 1879, the New York telephone directory was a card listing 252 names. There were no telephone numbers, nor any need for them. When you telephoned, you gave the operator the name of the person you wanted. Service was slow, inadequate and limited principally to people of wealth. The cost of a single telephone was as high as $240 a year.

Today, you can talk to any one of hundreds of thousands of telephone users for a fraction of what it then cost for connection with less than three hundred. Every new installation increases the scope and value of the telephones in your home or office.

Twenty-four hours of every day, the telephone stands ready to serve you in the ordinary affairs of life and in emergencies. In the dead of night, it will summon a physician to the bedside of a sick child. Men transact a great part of their business over it. Women use it constantly to save steps and time in social and household duties. In an increasing number of ways, it helps to make this a united, more active, more efficient nation.

Simply by lifting the receiver you become part of a nation-wide communication system that uses 80,000,000 miles of wire, and represents an investment of more than $4,000,000,000. Yet the cost of local service is only a few cents a day.

Subscribers who look back over the month and consider what the telephone has meant to them in convenience, security and achievement are quick to appreciate its indispensable value and reasonable price.

Frequently you hear it said—"The telephone gives you a lot for your money."

★ *AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY* ★

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. BELL SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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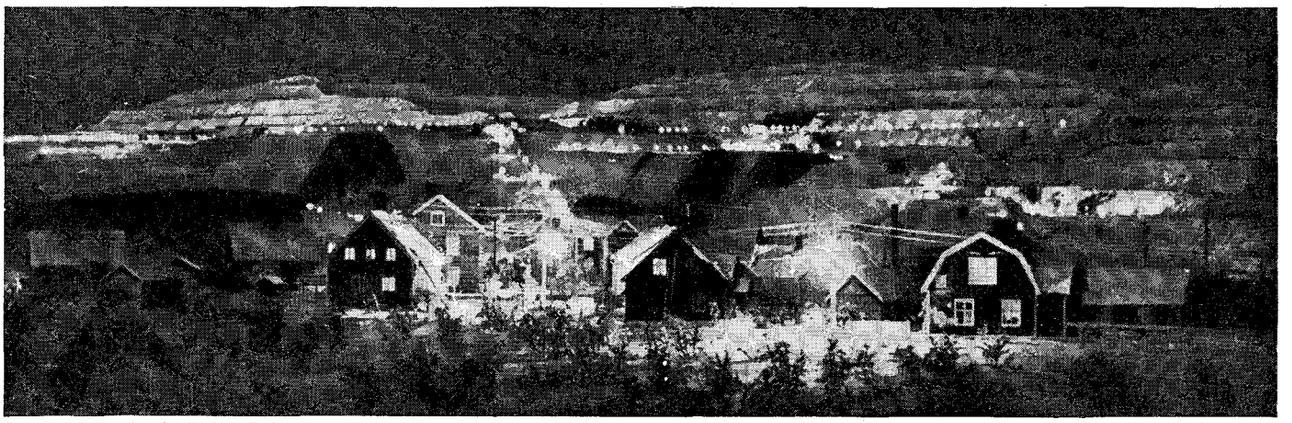

Courtesy of the American-Swedish News Exchange

The Long Arctic Night Is Turned to Day by the World's Northernmost Electric Plant

This Polar Electric Plant Breaks the Record

IT IS NOT ONLY THE WORLD'S northernmost generating station, but is the nearest to either pole, north or south.

This record is held by Sweden, for the station is at Porjus, in her arctic province of Lapland.

In *Power Plant Engineering* (Chicago), Harry Chapin Plummer tells us how this arctic electric plant is built and operated. He explains:

"Many miles north of the arctic circle, in Lapland, the Swedish Government has built a hydro-electric generating station at Porjus, on the Lule River, which is not only in full operation, but is making good financially.

"It is providing power, light, and heat for ore-mining operations on a large scale, for widely separated towns and villages within an area that hitherto sustained no human habitation, no vegetable life, and only the reindeer as fauna.

"It is the source of power for a modern electric-railway system that connects the iron-ore mines with ports on the near-by Baltic Sea and on the more distant North Atlantic in Norway, and provides a twice-daily passenger-train service each way with Stockholm, the Swedish capital. As a lighting plant, this station is of considerable importance, for it serves to dispel the gloom of the month-long arctic night which prevails in this forbidding territory."

LAPLAND is a country of rushing, roaring rivers, and the Lule River, it seems, provides more than half the 650,000 horsepower which these streams are capable of generating. So the Porjus Falls, on the Lule, were chosen for a first hydro-electric development in Sweden's most northern possession. We learn further:

"A reason for taking Porjus as a starting-point was that a complete utilization of the water-power of the Lule would necessitate a comprehensive hydraulic regulation of the entire river system, and that the harnessing of the Porjus Falls would advantageously react upon the other falls in the river, increasing their value and facilitating a final development.

"Hydraulic construction was begun in 1910, and in 1914 the first generating set was taken into service. The capacity of the present plant is 58,500 kilowatts.

"Just below the Lake Stora Lulejaure the river broadens out, forming a pond. Where the river leaves this pond a dam has been erected whereby the water surface is maintained at about 32 feet above its old level. This fall-height, together with that of Porjus Falls, provides a total head varying from 180 to 192 feet, according to the discharge of the river.

"From the water intake a tunnel runs 1,700 feet to a roof-covered distribution reservoir with five chambers, which can be separately cut off by sluice-gates. From these chambers penstocks run to the generator sets. The water being carried through rock, freezing is completely avoided even in extreme arctic weather, and operation is considerably easier at Porjus, well north of the arctic circle, than it is in Sweden proper, where ice troubles must be guarded against.

"The Porjus power development is known definitely to be the farthest polarward electrical-generating plant in the world. According to the records of the National Electric Light Association, the power station at Nome, Alaska, is the second, but is slightly south of the arctic circle, as is the third, at Trondhjem, Norway, while the southernmost operations in the Southern Hemisphere are in Tasmania and New Zealand, well within the temperate zone."

Sweet-Smelling Print

THE MODERN BOOK, newspaper, or magazine not only appeals to the eye, but also to the nose—often very unpleasantly.

The odor comes partly from the ink and partly from the paper and the substances used to give it a smooth coating. The glue in the binding is also not without a share in the smell.

Paper-makers and printers have now been able, we are told by Dr. Donald A. Laird, writing in *The Inland Printer* (Chicago), to overcome these odors, and to make the newly printed page a joy to the nostrils as well as to the eye and the intellect. He writes:

"In the development of aromatic chemicals for offsetting the disagreeable odors which arise from materials utilized in printing and binding, the earliest step was the use of aromatics in the printing ink, which gave to the ink the entire responsibility of counteracting the mélange of bad odors.

"The ink itself, of course, contributes some of the undesirable odor, but so do coated paper, glue, and artificial-leather covers, and at times even common bond or sulfite papers may contribute a sour note for the purchaser's nostrils.

"It is possible for the ink to be reodorized and given a positive scent which will cover these other unpleasant odors, but further progress has now been made in driving some of these other 'smell devils' out of the printing establishment.

"In coated paper the coating is bound to the paper by a generous use of casein in the filler mixture. Mr. Dooley might describe casein as curdled milk which has dried up and died. That is essentially what it is, altho some casein seems to 'die' worse than others; some casein will smell just slightly unpleasant, while other casein is inclined to smell totally and for a long time dead.

"Pleasant-smelling casein is the most expensive, and to keep it smelling thus expensive, refrigerating equipment is required. The cost of coated paper with an acceptable odor is thus rendered almost exorbitant, altho it is often worth the price.

"To complicate matters, even the most expensive coated paper which has been filled with the highest-grade casein will often 'go sour' in the printer's stockroom. Paper may smell good to-day and sour to-morrow.

"Thus two very distinct problems have faced the manufacturers of coated paper: to make an inexpensive grade of casein smell good, and to keep it smelling good. The first calls for the use of aromatic chemicals; the second requires a chemical with a bactericidal action which will prevent the casein from souring, and will last as long as the paper lasts."

Rather than to add a stronger odor to conquer the unpleasantness by brute strength, a suitable odor had to be discovered, which would blend with that given off by the casein particles to give a neutral and barely discernible pleasant result. Dr. Laird goes on:

"The characteristic unpleasant smell of the casein is actually

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Do you "BOLT" CIGARETTES WHEN YOU'RE BORED?

Keep a Clean Taste with Cooler Smoke!

When the horizon is most uninspiring and there's nothing you can do about it... do you increase your cigarettes to decrease your boredom? That's the time for your Spud experience! That's the time to discover how Spud's cooler smoke keeps your mouth continually moist-cool and comfortably clean . . . no matter how long or how concentrated the session with Spud's lusty tobacco fragrance. Even if you're a 2 or 3-pack-a-day smoker . . . you find that Spuds keep you always mouth-happy. No wonder Spud is called "the grand new freedom in old-fashioned tobacco enjoyment"! See for yourself!

SPUD
MENTHOL-COOLED
CIGARETTES
20 FOR 20c (U. S.)...20 FOR 30c (CANADA)

THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO COMPANY, INC., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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put to work as an element in the final olfactory blend. The result is scarcely a smell or scent in the sense in which these are usually conceived. It is more the absence of odor.

"Lasting qualities are imparted to the aromatic by producing it under high-vacuum distillation so that, altho volatile enough to produce the desired reodorizing effect, it is given practically a permanent character.

"The new aromatics now developed for coated-paper manufacture not only neutralize the casein odor by the blending of scents, but are lasting and have higher bactericidal action than carbolic acid.

"Around 2 to 3 per cent. of the aromatic blend is used in the filler mixture to reodorize the stock permanently. The aromatic blend does not cause 'fish-eyes' in the paper, and it seems to improve rather than harm the printing quality.

"Some national magazines that are printed on coated paper are already using the reodorized stock, and it takes color-work beautifully. An olfactory examination of some of the coated-paper magazines on the reader's desk may reveal the ones which have been printed on reodorized paper.

"It is possible that a next step in development along these lines will be a paper which carries aromatics blending with both the natural ordor of the paper and the odor of the inks to get complete neutralization.

"Altho the printing industry is primarily an industry which appeals to the eye, it can not overlook the sound business argument that the elimination of all objectionable paper odors is one more step toward making printed advertising more acceptable to the buying public."

New Plans for World Radio

SHORT-WAVES BID FAIR TO REVOLUTIONIZE radio-broadcasting throughout the world.

John MacCormac, in a dispatch from Vienna to the New York *Times*, tells how the International Broadcasting Corporation, a body with headquarters at Geneva, and comprising representatives of twenty-one European and eight overseas States, is meeting in Semmering, a mountain resort near Vienna, to prepare the way for next year's world radio conference, at Madrid. He says:

"A committee has already drafted proposals for revision of the agreement reached at the Washington conference, in 1927.

"Dr. Raested of Norway, chairman of the committee, said it proposes a new allocation of wave-lengths with suggestions for a more exact technical regulation of wireless and a more scientific exploitation of its possibilities.

"An attempt in this direction was made at Washington, four years ago, but was not a success because of the want of technical experience. If the committee's proposals are ratified by the governments concerned, it will meet again, next summer, to draft them in detail for submission to the Madrid conference.

"Admiral C. D. Carpendale, Controller of the British Broadcasting Corporation and President of the International Broadcasting Corporation, declared the purpose of the latter body, which now comprises 12,500,000 families and 50,000,000 subscribers, should convince the governments of the world of the necessity for granting 'more room in the air' for broadcasting needs.

"The steady growth of public interest in broadcasts was shown by the report that between October and December the number of subscribers to German radio services increased 250,000.

"As a result of the erection of a large number of powerful sending stations in Europe, there is much interference. Already it is difficult, with the most sensitive sets, to tune out some Central European stations. Among the different suggestions to meet the difficulty is one for the restriction of programs in Europe to a few of the best quality. It is more likely the solution will lie in the use of short-wave senders.

"The use of wave-lengths of one to ten yards, which is now being tried, would require the reconstruction of sending and receiving apparatus, but would be much cheaper, in the long run, and would eliminate most of the interference that now occurs with long waves."

A Double-Keyboard Piano

THIS NEW PIANO ACTION, invented by Emanuel Moor, a Swiss musician, has been installed by several piano-makers, including Steinway, Bechstein, and Chickering, we are told in *The American Exporter* (New York).

The inventor's object is stated to have been first to simplify the complexities of finger technique and, secondly, to increase richness and sonority by enabling chords of greater extent to be grasped and manipulated. He has also wished to make possible such feats as chromatic glissando, which can not be played upon an ordinary keyboard. Says the writer:

Permits "Music of Great Brilliancy"

The new double-keyboard piano.

"Mr. Moor has wished especially to improve the mechanism of the piano so as to make it more readily available for the performance of elaborate polyphonic music, whereby several voices moving simultaneously may be kept individually sounding.

"He has devised for these purposes a second auxiliary keyboard, which stands slightly above and behind the first or ordinary clavier, according to *The Music Trade Review*. This second board is placed so that each key upon it connects with an action and hammer one octave higher than the key immediately below it on the principal board. If one touches middle C on the lower board, one gets the regular sound of middle C; but if one touches the same C key on the upper board, one gets C an octave above.

"A pedal is provided whereby the two boards can be coupled together, so that pressure on one key of the lower board sounds both its own proper tone and a tone an octave higher.

"Lastly, the white keys of the lower board are raised, at their rear extremities, so that the finger of one hand can sweep the whole keyboard, over white and black keys alike, giving the chromatic glissando. The ordinary board permits this only on the white keys."

THIS new instrument, we are told, permits the pianist certain liberties which until now have been denied. Elaborate fingerings, as in thirds and sixths, may be doubled in the octave, which permits the composer to write music of great brilliancy, bringing in virtually the whole keyboard. Ordinarily there is always a gap between, as well as on either outer side, of the two hands. These gaps may now be closed. He goes on:

"The upper keyboard carries certain advantages in itself. The pianist can obtain by means of it a closer manipulation of interlocked and highly involved passages in any restricted region of the compass. Moreover, wide stretches may be made without hurt to the hands, and many stretches become possible which have hitherto not been possible to any one pair of hands.

"The double-keyboard action, however, does suffer from one very definite disadvantage. The coupler action is very heavy. When the two keyboards are coupled together the resistance of the mechanism to the pressure of the fingers is almost as bad as when two manuals are coupled on an old-fashioned tracker organ. It is evident that a very careful study of the entire coupler mechanism should be made by competent action experts, with a view to reducing this difficulty."

Vegetable Ice-Cream

SOON we may be ordering spinach ice-cream, says *The American Exporter* (New York). We are told:

"A Detroit confectioner has brought out ice-cream with vegetable flavors, offering a combination of pea, carrot, celery, bean, spinach, orange, and beet flavors, and the innovation has swept the motor city. Equal parts of the six vegetables, cooked separately and finely chopped, are added separately to a standard vanilla mix, made with 20 per cent. cream. Enough orange juice is added to blend with the flavor of the mixed vegetables. The result is an ice-cream of the usual vanilla color, slightly tinged with vegetable juices."

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FINANCING

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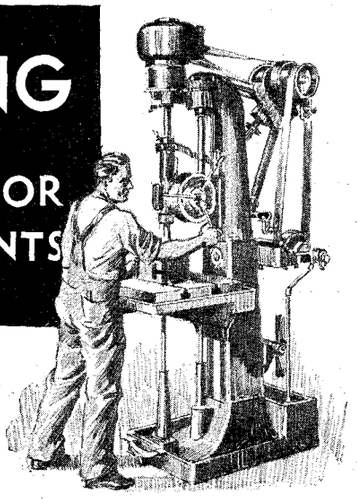
SINGLE UNITS OR COMPLETE PLANTS



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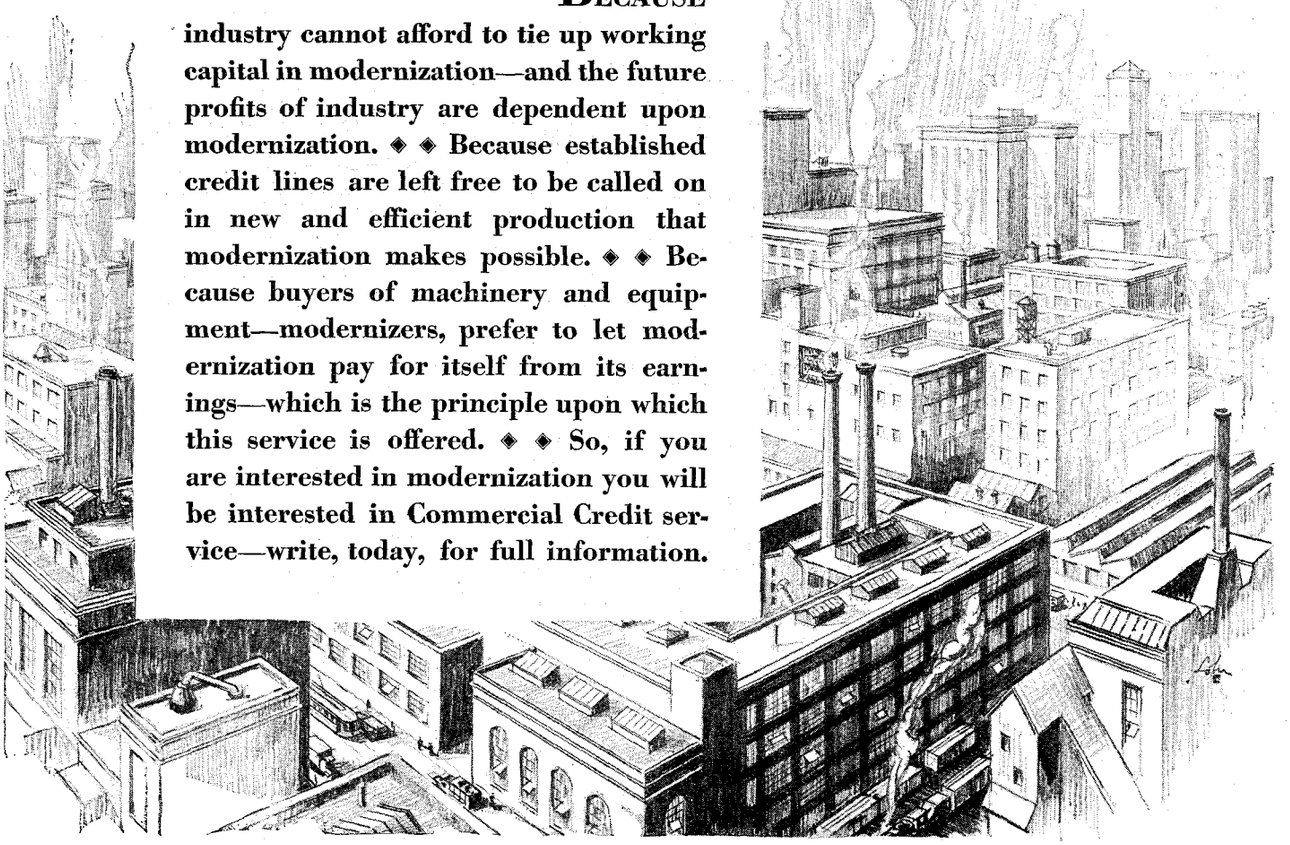
BECAUSE industry cannot afford to tie up working capital in modernization—and the future profits of industry are dependent upon modernization. ◆ ◆ Because established credit lines are left free to be called on in new and efficient production that modernization makes possible. ◆ ◆ Because buyers of machinery and equipment—modernizers, prefer to let modernization pay for itself from its earnings—which is the principle upon which this service is offered. ◆ ◆ So, if you are interested in modernization you will be interested in Commercial Credit service—write, today, for full information.



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COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY, Inc., New Orleans
COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY - San Francisco
KEMSLEY, MILLBOURN & CO., Ltd. - New York
CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORP., Ltd. - Montreal

MIDWEST COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY, Detroit, Des Moines, Milwaukee, Sioux Falls

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, Baltimore

WHEREVER YOU ARE • WHATEVER YOU MAKE, SELL, OR BUY • INVESTIGATE COMMERCIAL CREDIT SERVICE

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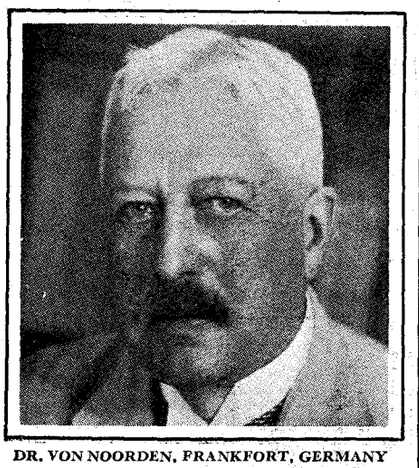
"Yeast is a Food.. it tones up the Whole Body"



DR. VON NOORDEN, FRANKFORT, GERMANY

—Explains Head of World-famous Clinic

YOU know that thousands of people eat a cake of Fleischmann's Yeast before every meal.

You have probably thought of trying it yourself . . . to correct that sluggish condition of your system which keeps you from feeling as you should.

Then why not make up your mind to start now? Why not benefit from the experience of such eminent physicians as Dr. Carl von Noorden of Frankfort, Germany, founder of the world-famous von Noorden clinic?

Here is what Dr. von Noorden says:—

"Yeast is used constantly in my clinic. It can bring about normal functioning of the bowels, increase secretion of the digestive juices and improve appetite. It has an extraordinary tonic effect."

Just eat 3 cakes of fresh yeast—*Fleischmann's* Yeast—every day, following the directions on the label. At grocers', restaurants, soda fountains.

Famous Hospital Authority says:—Dr. Alessandrini, head of the hospitals of Rome, declares: "Yeast keeps the intestines clean."

(RIGHT)
"I felt groggy from constipation," *writes* George F. Sullivan, *Mattapan, Mass.* "A druggist advised me to eat Fleischmann's Yeast. It cleansed my system and brought back my appetite."

Eat 3 cakes a day —*regularly!*

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

© 1931, Standard Brands Incorporated

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Varick Frissell's Last "Viking" Voyage

"MR. FRISSELL," said the steward, "I don't like the loose way the gunpowder is stored on this ship."

He was speaking of the powder used for blasting a passage through the ice.

"It's hidden all around in the washroom and other places aft," continued the steward. "You'd better make a sign warning the crew about it, and post it so there'll be no trouble."

"Good," answered Varick Frissell. "I'll do it right now."

At once he assembled his materials and began to letter this sign:

DANGER: POWDER

At the same moment, as if to heighten the irony of the tragedy which was imminent, members of the crew of the *Viking*, standing off Horse Island in White Bay, Newfoundland, were ending a Sunday evening service with "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Suddenly the stanch old craft—one of the last of the wooden ships of the sealing fleet, on which Fridtjof Nansen and Cap'n Bob Bartlett had sailed in the old days—trembled. There was a blast, a flash, confusion.

Timbers were splintered with the force of the explosion of that very powder against which the steward had warned.

Flames burst out. Men screamed.

THE *Viking* was wrenched and torn. Here and there lay lifeless bodies.

Men tumbled along the decks seeking safety on the ice.

But when the survivors were counted, where was Frissell, the modern viking of the silver screen, who had come north to make an ambitious movie of the sealing fleet, "White Thunder"?

Was he in one of the groups—shoeless, shivering in rags—making a perilous, painful trek from ice-floe to ice-floe across the bay to Horse Island and the shelter of its few huts?

Or did he die in the explosion, caught in tangled rigging and held to be burned to death?

There were approximately 150 persons on the *Viking*. Some twenty-five perished. But the fate of none of them gript the imagination of the public more than that of the young New Yorker before whom so

Keystone

Ferrying a Victim's Body from One Rescue Ship to Another

This mournful picture is reproduced from one of the first photographs to reach the outside world from the scene of the disaster.

International Newsreel

Director Frissell Had a Way of His Own with Animals, Wild and Domestic

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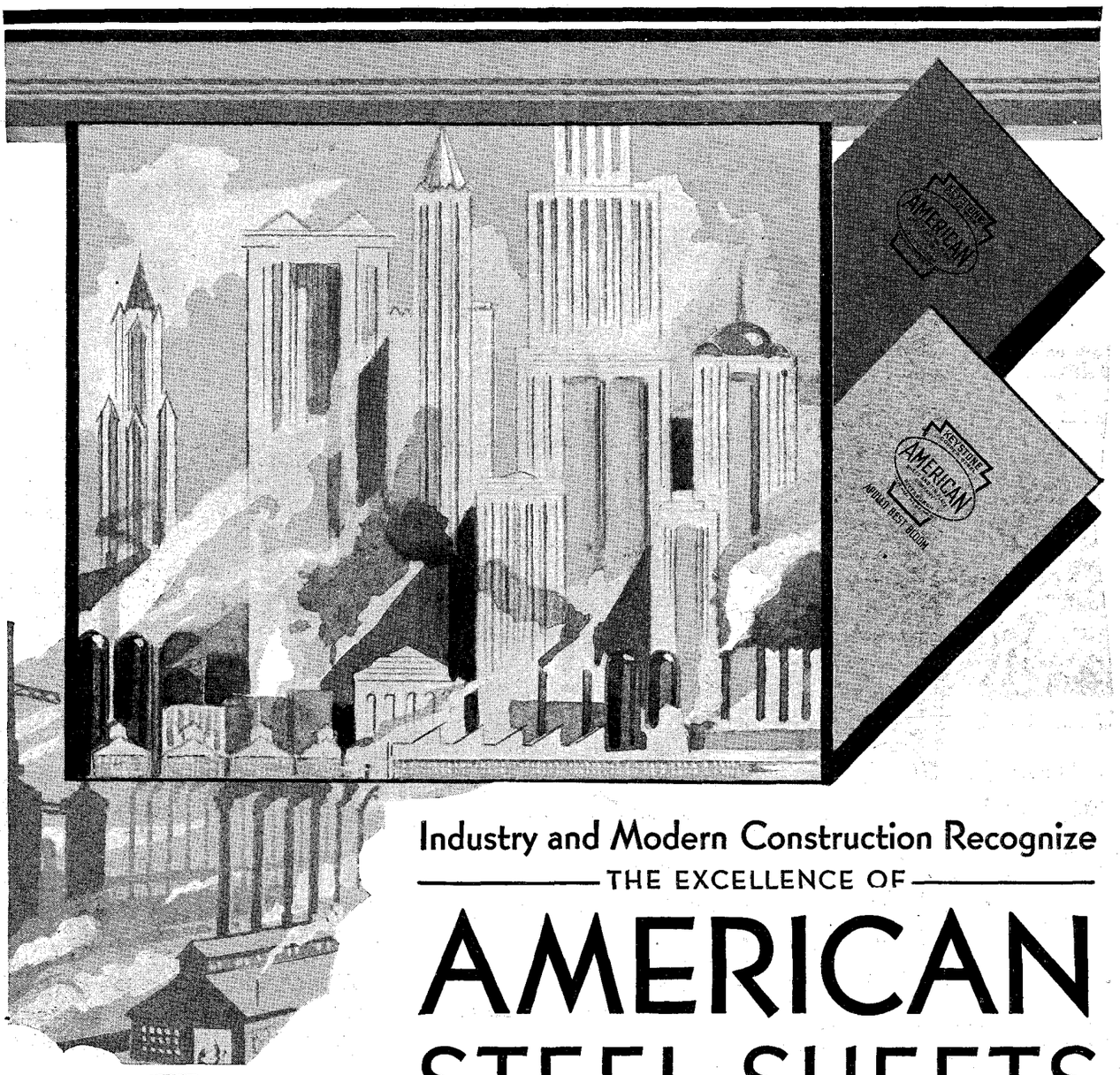

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AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY PITTSBURGH TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Black and Galvanized Sheets
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Metal Furniture Sheets
Formed Roofing Products
Tin Plates and Terne Plates

Through every operation, and at each stage of manufacture in our plants—this Company gives painstaking care to every element and factor entering into the production of Steel Sheets of highest excellence. All that science or technical skill has made possible has been devoted to making AMERICAN products worthy of your confidence.

For industrial and residential building sheet metal is a very important factor. This Company manufactures Steel Sheets and Tin Plates for all construction uses; including Rust-resisting Copper Steel Sheets, Stainless and Heat Resisting Sheets.

US STEEL

American Sheet and Tin Plate Company

GENERAL OFFICES: Frick Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SUBSIDIARY OF UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

KEYSTONE AMERICAN

PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARY MANUFACTURING COMPANIES:

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National Tube Company
Oil Well Supply Company
The Lorain Steel Company
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.
Universal Atlas Cement Company

Pacific Coast Distributors—Columbia Steel Company, Russ Building, San Francisco, Calif.
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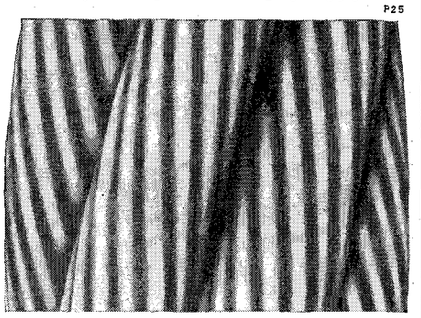
YELLOW STRAND Wire Rope

Where economy is expected to result from great strength and stamina, you will find this powerful wire rope taking punishment like any other champion. Its strand of yellow is the mark of supreme quality.

Broderick & Bascom Rope Co.
ST. LOUIS
New York Seattle Portland Houston
Factories: St. Louis and Seattle
Makers of nothing but wire rope for 55 years.
P25



brilliant a career in exploration seemed to stretch.

The whole world puzzled over his fate. That daring birdman, Bernt Balchen, flew into the northern wastes in search of him. All in vain.

But now the *Sagona*, which carried many of the survivors away from Horse Island, has come into St. John's with Henry Sargent of Boston, a member of Frissell's party, on board with a story of the tragedy which, to quote Karl Schriftgiesser in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, "puts definitely to an end any chance of the finding of Frissell and A. E. Penrod, his cameraman."

The story which Mr. Sargent brings back is "as dramatic a story as ever came out of the ice-floes where the men of Newfoundland go for the seals." Frissell, and Penrod, his cameraman, were undoubtedly burned to death after the explosion of gunpowder and ammunition, which according to Sargent was loosely stored in the after part of the *Viking*. Seldom has a story more packed with irony been told. Here it is, as related by Mr. Schriftgiesser on the basis of his interview with Mr. Sargent:

It was a reasonably clear night. Suddenly the old *Viking*, veteran of many a trip to the North, lurched as drift ice jammed against her ancient sides. Two other lurches followed.

Frissell looked up [from his work on the "Danger" sign] uneasily, and started to speak, when a terrific explosion rocked the ship.

Sargent was seated next to a heavy oak post leaning against it. He thinks this saved his life. He does not really know just what happened. The whole stern of the *Viking* was carried away. He was thrown, bruised, shaken, unconscious on the ice, and when he came to the ship was in flames.

He heard the captain of the *Viking* shouting orders forward where men were trying to launch a dory. The flames wrapt the ship when kerosene cans caught fire in the magazine, in the washroom, and elsewhere. There was much powder in cans and many rounds of ammunition. All this went in the explosion.

Sargent moved around on the ice. There was much ice between him and the ship. In drifting packs he saw some clothes, a hat, a heavy leather jacket, boots. He managed somehow to get to them and save them.

He heard horrible cries for help in the darkness on the ice. He crawled on his hands and knees. It was Clayton King, the wireless operator; his face was a bloody mess, his leg was broken. Sargent struggled with him and carried him over the ice to the wreckage. He got him there safely.

Then he went off on the ice again. It was colder, and the wind was blowing now, and he found William Kennedy, master mariner and navigation officer of the *Viking*. His head was bashed in where he had hit heavy beams as he was thrown from the inside of the ship. Sargent got him to the wreckage.

All three were in bad shape. Sargent was least hurt of them all.

Acme

From the Deck of the "Viking," Fast in the Ice

Thus the crew were wont to go about their sealing business, which Frissell was shooting for the silver screen.

Sargent "watched the ship burn, he heard the screams of the men, he saw the *Viking* burn all that night, all the next day and late into the night." Sometimes, Mr. Schriftgiesser continues:

The men with Sargent were delirious. He did what he could for them. They had food, Sargent having found canned goods, olives and pickles, lying on the ice near the wreckage. It was not much, but it kept them from starving.

They were quite a distance from the place where the *Viking* had been. Sargent had got some of the clothing he had found on to the two badly injured men; snow fell, the wind blew and they just lay there. They did not know where Horse Island was. They didn't think, when they could think, that they would live. They just lay there, dying men.

Finally Sargent saw a piece of cloth, blue

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SHE DANCES WITH CHEERS IN HER EYES

. . . YET SHE HAS 'ATHLETE'S FOOT'

Wonderful, too, for
SORE MUSCLES
lamed by spring activities. Rub in for quick relief to tired, aching muscles. Soothing, refreshing.

SO gay; so feather-light on feet that fairly flit across a gleaming floor. You'd say this laughing little lady didn't have a care in the world. But, while her eyes give three cheers to each new partner in the dance, there's a *bar sinister* on her happiness.

At the back of her mind, a vague worry begins to intrude. Even as she dressed for the party she noticed it again: An unnatural, moist whiteness between her little pink toes. It made her feel hardly dainty. What would her partner think of the twinges she feels—even i-t-c-h-i-n-g? She hates to ask even her dearest friend about it; doesn't know what to call it, though thousands of similarly immaculate people have this same trouble—"Athlete's Foot."

Are YOU guarding against this stealthy infection, so easily tracked into homes?

"Athlete's Foot" may attack any of us* because, unlike most diseases, it persists in the cleanest places. A tiny vegetable parasite, *tinea trichophyton*, generally causes this ringworm infection and it thrives on the edges of showers and swimming pools; on locker- and dressing-room floors; in gymnasiums. And from all these places it is continually tracked into countless homes. It may live and thrive for months in your own spick-and-span bathroom; and it causes infection and re-infection with great persistence. In fact the U. S. Public Health Service has reported that "*probably half of all adults suffer from ringworm (of the feet) at some time.*"

It has been found that Absorbine Jr. KILLS this ringworm germ

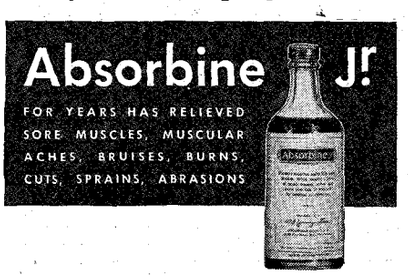
"Athlete's Foot" may start in a number of different ways.* All of them, it is agreed, are generally caused by the ringworm germ. And exhaustive laboratory tests have shown that Absorbine Jr. penetrates flesh-like tissues deeply and, wherever it penetrates, it *kills* the ringworm germ. Results in actual cases confirm these laboratory tests.

Absorbine Jr. has been so effective that substitutes are sometimes offered. Don't expect relief from a "just as good." There is nothing else like Absorbine Jr.

Examine YOUR feet tonight

It might not be a bad idea to examine *your* feet tonight for symptoms* of "Athlete's Foot." At the first sign of any *one* symptom, begin the free use of Absorbine Jr.—douse it on morning and night and *after every exposure of your bare feet on damp floors.*

You can get Absorbine Jr. at all drug stores—$1.25 a bottle. For a free sample, write W. F. Young, Inc., 345 Lyman Street, Springfield, Mass.



***WATCH FOR THESE DISTRESS SIGNALS THAT WARN OF "ATHLETE'S FOOT"**

Though "Athlete's Foot" is caused by the germ—*tinea trichophyton*—its early stages manifest themselves in several different ways, usually between the toes—sometimes by redness, sometimes by skin-cracks, often by tiny itching blisters. The skin may turn white, thick and moist or it may develop dryness with little scales. *Any one of these calls for immediate treatment!* If the case appears aggravated and does not readily yield to Absorbine Jr., consult your doctor without delay.

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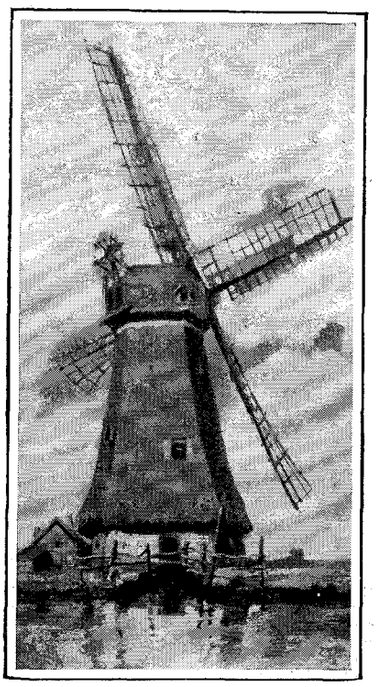

Character, in tattered arms and massive body, marks the gentle giant of the dyke. So, too, does character endow with friendly life the mellow flavor of

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OLD Briar has one quality that is rarely found in smoking tobaccos. While its fragrance and mildness appeal to the taste of even the comparative novice in the ranks of pipe smokers, it has a relishing sparkle that brings a deep sense of satisfaction to veterans of the briar. This singular character distinguishes it as an exceptional blend and wins friendships that grow more steadfast with every new pipeful.

15¢ size

UNITED STATES TOBACCO COMPANY
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cloth. It was a flag, the kind the sealers use to mark pans of seals left on the ice after the killing.

The *Sagona*, making heavy weather, moving slowly, battered by the ice, came into sight. Men were in its rigging. They saw the three men, they picked them up, put them aboard, safe at last from the ice-pan, from the cold.

They waited there off Horse Island five nights. The wind was driving the ice inshore all the time. They got the men warm and fed them. By and by Sargent told his story, but Kennedy never told his. He lay there going crazy, bit by bit. Sometimes men had to hold him in his bunk. Three times he got away, but his head was

International

The Missing Cameraman

A. E. Penrod, who worked with Frissell and is believed to have shared his doom.

battered in. Captain Kean said he could not look at it, it was so bad. Kennedy thrashed about. He cried wildly at times. Pneumonia set in. The two doctors on the boat could not save him. After he broke away from his bunk he dashed for the companionway, grinning, they said, like a madman. When others reached him, he fell back in their arms dead. Sargent saw it all.

WE sit so warmly in our "movie" palaces, comments the New York *Herald Tribune*, and "we are so accustomed to read of the ingenious miracles performed on the Hollywood lots, that it is startling to find the papers filled with hour-to-hour reports of sealers and film men, hungry, wet, half clad, struggling across the ice-floes to a little island off the north shore of Newfoundland."

But this journal then assures us:

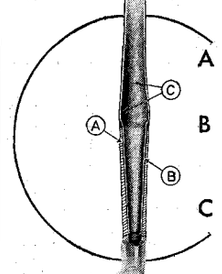
The great adventure pictures are not manufactured in Southern California.

Byrd's and Robert Cushman Murphy's animal pictures had to be taken where the animals lived.

And Frissell, Sargent and Penrod with their cameras went north where the seals are born, partly because the very lure of danger beckoned them on, and partly because the rest of us who stay safely at home demand the realism which only reality can give.

Varick Frissell's ingenuity and courage had already been proved to the hilt, for, altho only twenty-seven, he had lived a life of perilous adventure, filming exciting events in Mexico and elsewhere ever since his graduation from Yale in 1926.

Years Ahead!
the NEW Kroydon
HY-POWER STEEL SHAFT



A Cross section of hosel of the new "Muscle-Back" Kroydon Irons.

B Soft metal insulation fusing steel shaft and club-head. Prevents hand shock.

C Hy-Power Steel Shaft. An exclusive Kroydon Patent.

THE only steel shaft in one piece that duplicates hickory—shape, whip, balance and feel—*in everlasting spring steel.*

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Kroydon's wonderful invention makes it possible for the first time to grade steel shafts in whip and stiffness from driving iron to niblick. It gives you *a perfect individual steel shaft for every different club in a matched set.* Professionals and amateurs alike are hailing the Hy-Power Steel Shaft as golf's greatest invention. Rustproof, non-reflecting, chromium plate. *Guaranteed without restriction.* This covers breakage.

Shock-Absorbing Joint

The Hy-Power Shaft is fused into the club-head with "Kroydon Metal"—soft, shock-absorbing and everlasting. *There is no steel-to-steel contact.* The head will never work loose.

New "Muscle-Back" Blades

Kroydon Irons for 1931 are all new models, especially designed for the new ball. The weight is centered *at the back of the short, deep-faced blades.* You'll get distance that *no other* irons will give you.

New Wood Models

Built to give distance with the new ball. Leading professionals now using these new Kroydon deep-faced woods consider them *the finest ever manufactured.*

Sold by Pros and at Leading Stores

Matched Irons—Sets of 5, 6, 8, 9 or 10—$41.75 to $100. Individual Irons, $5 to $10. Matched Woods, $30 to $75. Individual Woods, $5 to $25.

Write to The Kroydon Co., Dept. H, Maplewood, N. J., for "Billy Kroydon's" interesting Booklet on Golf.

Kroydon
Clubs for Better Golf

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Weird Works of Wicked Witches In the Far Philippines

TWELVE white-winged ants crawled out of the bamboo tube.

Carrion, the Filipino *mankukulam*, or witch doctor, let them crawl across the top of the table while he crooned a weird jungle air to them. Finally, we read, the little creatures flew out of the window.

"They'll be back in an hour or more," Carrion said to the white man who was

Illustrations by courtesy of *Every Week Magazine*

A Home Made Sax Toots the Tune for the Witch Dance

sitting with him in his hut on a sugar plantation in the Philippines.

The white man was C. A. Freeman, who later became a special agent of the U. S. Army Intelligence Division. In a copyrighted article syndicated by Newspaper Enterprise Association in its *Every Week Magazine* he tells of this and other magic beliefs and practises among the more primitive races in the Philippines.

Carrion, through his ants, was sending an illness to an enemy in a distant village. He was doing it to show Mr. Freeman, a doubter, that it was possible. The rest of the strange scene Mr. Freeman describes thus:

"Here are my messengers!" exclaimed the Filipino suddenly. He pointed to the table. Across it crawled the winged ants, their transparent abdomens showing a red fluid within.

"Go to the telephone," directed the *mankukulam*. "Call up your policeman at Mangarin and ask him if a man named Pedro de los Santos is not violently ill at

Viva, Senores!
the 2 INGRAM barbers
[JERRY JAR AND TERRY TUBE]
make me grateful on the chin!

"VIVA! I'm a warm-blooded rebel in the middle of a hot revolution, but I like a cool shave just the same!

"And the 2 Ingram Barbers (Senor Jerry Jar and Senor Terry Tube) keep my cheek cool even in the tropics!

"For they give me a shave that's as comfortable as a siesta after a hard morning of revoluting. For,

It's cool, It's Cool, It's COOL

"Senores, this Ingram's Shaving Cream is so cool and comfortable that I suspect it came down from the Polar ice fields rather than the United States!"

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Ingram's got its first start in life in the famous old blue jar! What a cool, what a soothing shave it gave the customers!

Now it comes in either tube or jar. And both are equally popular. Last year they ran neck and neck in sales.

But both the tube and jar contain the coolest cream that ever caressed your cheek. For, deliberately and purposefully we set out to make it cool.

Ingram's has three special ingredients that soothe and tone your face before, during and after the shave. It is a shaving cream, tonic and lotion combined.

Ingram's is good... better than good. We're so sure it's what you've been looking for that we offer to give you 10 cool shaves—FREE. We lose the sample if you don't like them but our business has been built by letting men in on the coolness of Ingram shaving!

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Shaving Cream

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OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

this moment, and if the doctor has not been sent for."

I did as directed. And it was even as Carrion had said. He chuckled at the surprize registered on my face.

"I'll let Santos suffer for an hour," he told me, "and then ease his pain. And, señor, I can as easily kill as punish."

I was silent as the ants were fed on white rice and returned to their home. How had this illiterate peasant accomplished the sending? I do not know to this day.

All I know is that *mankukulamism* is powerless against those who do not believe. A Filipino believes, and stolidly accepts his fate when curst. Repeatedly I have been threatened by *mankukulams*, but

Ready to Make Magic Medicine

The fowl in the wizard's hand is used for divining what prescription to give.

nothing resulted from their threats, altho my native policemen feared for my life.

UNCLE SAM is trying to stamp out such practises, and the beliefs that lead to them, through educational agencies in the islands. But, in spite of everything, they continue.

Affairs like these are more or less private and personal. What bothers the American administrators much more is the tendency of witchcraft and revolutionary movements to mix.

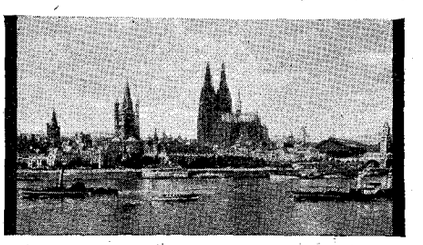
It is extremely improbable, Mr. Freeman assures us, "that any insurrectionary movement in the Philippines will ever be widely supported. The average Filipino's desire for independence will hardly lead him into armed revolt." And we read on:

But there is this mixture of unrest and distorted superstition, and the combination often makes plenty of work for Uncle Sam's secret service operatives there.

The secret societies—queer combinations of patriotic and religious zeal—usually strike against the rule of the United States in the islands.

The superstitions I have referred to are much less menacing, coming to the surface usually in cases of witchcraft—of which, more later.

As intelligence officer in the Philippines I learned a good deal of the "colorum"



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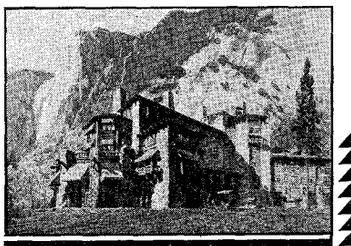
THE Ahwahnee



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group—a secret society of considerable scope that has fomented a number of riots and that only recently laid an extensive plot for revolt against the American authority in the islands. This plot was nipt in the bud, but a brief description of it will give an idea of what the colorum bands try to do.

On this particular occasion it was planned to seize Corregidor Island, the mountainous stronghold at the entrance to Manila Bay past which Dewey's squadron stole at night to go to the battle of Manila Bay, and on which to-day the United States coast artillery has extensive fortifications.

The colorums planned to overthrow and massacre the garrison on Corregidor, swing the guns on Manila and proclaim Philippine independence.

Amulets and other religious charms were distributed, and several civilian employees on the island were taken into the conspiracy.

Fortunately, the army authorities learned of it in ample time, and destroyed it by arresting the ringleaders and making the whole thing public.

This incident, however, was only one of a number of colorum disturbances.

Early this year a colorum band swept down on the town of Tayug, Luzon, drove out the police, and held the place until the Philippine constabulary came and drove them out. Thirteen people were killed during the fighting, and eighty-seven island peasants are now in jail awaiting trial.

Each year Mount Cristobal, in south-central Luzon, is the scene of pilgrimages made by the fanatics to vast caverns in which their strange rites are held. Even the intelligence service of the constabulary can not prophesy what colorums will do next.

Perhaps they will proclaim the birth of a new "savior" or begin to worship the spirit of some obscure Filipino martyr. They may discover "holy pools" and bathe in them until sanitary conditions become abominable.

Then if the police or constabulary interfere, they will resist; and colorum resistance always means a bloody fight, for the fanatics are imbued with the idea that if slain they will soon be resurrected.

In one particular case, that of a Bucas Island affair, which resulted in the death of a captain and several soldiers of the constabulary, and in the killing or wounding of a hundred fanatics, "kneecap gin" played a part.

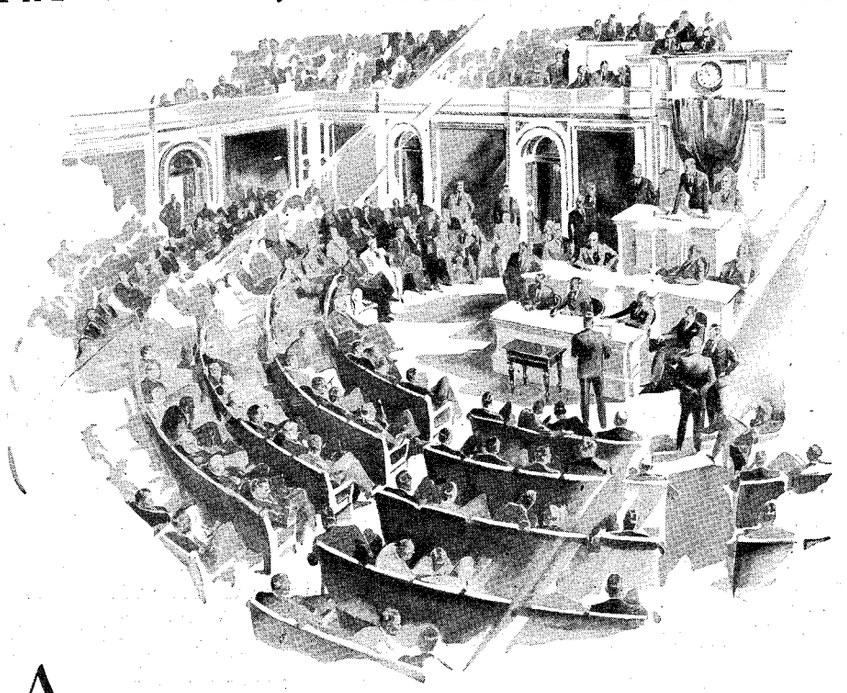
The colorum leader secured a number of kneecaps from a local graveyard and pulverized them.

Then he mixed the powder with gin, telling his followers that the strange drink would give them strength to stand up even tho severely wounded. Later the fanatics gave "kneecap gin" a tryout—with disastrous results. But it was necessary for a United States gunboat to shell them before they gave up.

Agrarian troubles in the Philippines are responsible for the formation of secret societies among the *tao* laborers of the rice and sugar producing districts. It is the object of such organizations to spread terror among landlords and enforce their demands by incendiarism, the ham-stringing and stealing of live stock, and sometimes by assassination.

No wonder that the carrying of firearms is prevalent in the Philippines, when a landlord may be aroused on any night to find his home or rice ricks in flames, and particularly when the incendiaries also may be armed.

THE VAST MAJORITY DEMANDS GILLETTE



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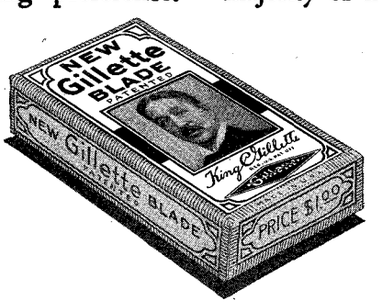

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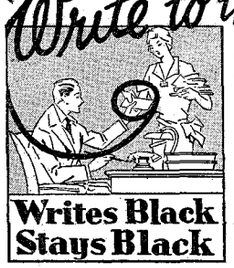

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The constabulary is supposed to be on the alert in disaffected districts, but its enlisted personnel, being entirely native, is poorly paid and often careless. The intelligence department of the force renders much better service.

THE press, the clergy, and educated Filipinos denounce all such practises as these. But, as we have already had reason to see, no great headway is made against them.

The wild head-hunters, living in the back country, continue their devil dances to drive away evil spirits.

Queer, awkward-looking, home-made saxophones are tooted in the witch-doctor's hidden ceremonies.

Charms and amulets are as popular as ever they were in the past.

A witch-doctor will still determine in this manner how to treat a sick child. He gives the child's name to a fowl. He then kills the fowl and removes its gall, and determines from the color what course to pursue.

Men even submit to brutal floggings in order that evil spirits may be driven from them.

More details of the witch cult as it exists in the Philippines are recited thus by the writer:

The humble *tao* who toils in the rice fields hears tales of witchcraft during his working hours, and when he returns to his bamboo shack at night.

And through their servants the *illustrados* absorb the same knowledge. An inspection of the records of the Philippine constabulary and of the courts of justice throughout the archipelago discloses the fact that a large percentage of homicides and lesser crimes have a background of black art.

That the *mankukulam*, or wizard, possesses the means of "sending" sickness or death to a victim actually seems to be true. The supposed magician may also communicate with another at a great distance, but how these matters are accomplished remains a mystery.

Few foreigners witness the making of the *malikmata*, or incantation, for under the laws of the Philippines the practise of witchcraft is very severely penalized by action of the authorities.

The danger of the occult lies in the fact that it is frequently used to secure revenge, to remove human obstacles from the path of the unscrupulous, and in a multitude of illicit matters. For a few dollars paid to a *mankukulam* a person may be made to fall ill, and to remain so until the curse is lifted.

For a higher price the curse can be made a fatal one.

Sometimes the *mankukulam* lifts the curse for a cash payment made by the victim's friends, for local witch-doctors seem to know the *mankukulam* who has cast the spell.

And the *mankukulam* seldom denies having done so.

In other cases a witch-doctor who believes that he possesses more power than the *mankukulam* will undertake to lift the curse himself—for a consideration. The operation may consist of a severe pummeling or the insertion of burning splinters beneath the patient's nails.

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Our Golf Lingo Peeves the British

BRITISH golfers are peevish.

"Not only do they seem to have taken deep umbrage toward the United States for having adopted a new standard golf ball," Francis J. Powers tells us in a Consolidated Press dispatch. Some of them are now complaining of what they style "Americanization of golf terms."

One of them, whose letter to a newspaper is quoted by Mr. Powers, protests, over the signature "Veteran," that he is a great deal annoyed to hear his friends "debating on the tee as to whether to take a number three or a number four iron. Very soon the good old cleek and mashie and niblick will be words of the past, and we shall hear that the number two lies at Sunningdale are as good as ever."

The English editor to whom these remarks were addrest agreed, and denounced what he termed "wretched American slang expressions." He said further, as quoted by Mr. Powers:

> Wherever we go we hear with increasing annoyance, especially among the older generation, these crude American terms, such as "old man par," "can," "shooting birdies," "shooting eagles," "traps," "sticks," "O.K." and numbers one, two, three, four, five, etc., irons.
>
> We agree with our correspondent entirely in that the "good old words" soon will be shades of the past. It is all very depressing. Surely the English language is good enough in which to express oneself. We must not forget that golf was played in this country years before America heard of it. The terms cleek, mashie, mid-iron and baffie convey something to the ordinary golfer who is taught to play mashie shots, baffie shots, and cleek shots. But now with these numerical sets he must forget the old historic sets and play his shots with irons from No. 1 to 10 inclusive. We are of the opinion that these historic names must not be forgotten nor allowed to rot away.

HAVING thus allowed our British cousins to have their say, Mr. Powers defends American golf in these words:

> All of which the average American golfer will regard as very interesting but unimportant. He will concede that golf was played in England long before we knew the difference between a niblick and sickle. But upon consulting the championship records he also will come to the opinion that the game has not been played so well in Britain during the past ten years.
>
> The practise of numbering irons came with the development of additional clubs, and the idea was to facilitate the use of the irons by the average player. The old names were good enough when only five or six irons were employed, but when the number grew to ten or more it was found easier to designate them with numbers rather than invent new individual designations. And it is far easier for the average player to determine the range of a club by number than by such names as mid-iron, mid-mashie, and so forth. America has contributed much to the modernization of the game—the ball, steel shafts, etc. And for the most part the world is satisfied with its share, including its slang.

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THE young matron in the airplane debated with herself for a second. Then with sure aim she hurled the bomb into the midst of the football players on the field below her.

The missile exploded. Smoke rolled over the field, and through it could be seen the forms of the terrified players scrambling to safety.

Then skilfully the young woman maneuvered and landed her plane, which carried, in addition to herself, an evening gown, a statue of St. Christopher, patron saint of travelers, and a dictating machine.

The people of the Turkish city of Angora, who had been witnessing a football game when this interruption occurred, came back cautiously and surrounded the plane. None of them were injured, of course, for it was only a smoke bomb that Mrs. Mildred Bruce, the pretty young Englishwoman, had thrown to clear a landing-place for her plane.

Mrs. Bruce was on a solo trip, Croydon to Croydon, around the world by plane and boat. She started the journey only about seven weeks after beginning flying lessons. The Angoran episode is related in the magazine of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* in an account of her adventures.

IT was a perilous trip that Mrs. Bruce made, but she is used to peril. With her husband, the Hon. Victor Bruce, we read in *The Post-Dispatch*, "she had engaged in auto racing for three years, and they had set several records, in one cooperative feat, driving a motor-car continuously for 15,000 miles. On another occasion Mrs. Bruce drove an automobile to a point 270 miles north of the Arctic Circle."

So, *The Post-Dispatch's* writer continues:

It was no wonder that Mrs. Bruce should eventually seek new thrills in aviation.

She waited a surprizingly long time, her friends thought.

She used to tell them she would never fly—that she hated anything with wings. But many of them were scooting about in planes and presently she began to feel that if she didn't take up this modern method of transportation, she would be quite out of it.

One day she chanced to see a small airplane displayed in a London salesroom. A placard announced that is was "Ready to go anywhere."

Mrs. Bruce asked a salesman, "Could one fly around the world in this?"

He answered, "Of course; easily."

That night she took an atlas and began to map a route around the world. When the penciled line reached the United States, she located the town of New Albany, Indiana.

"Here," she relates, "I drew a circle and I had the first idea of what I could do if I bought this machine.

"My mother is an American woman, and was born in New Albany. She left America forty-two years ago to pay a visit to England, and met my father, who was an Englishman. They were married, and she never returned to her home town. She said she lost all track of her relations, and most of them had died.

"Two days after I had first seen the machine in the shop I met my mother and told her, 'Mama, I'm going to fly to Indiana, and I am going to find the old house where you were born, and if I do I will send you a cablegram and tell you what it is like.' My mother was very

Acme photograph

"Ooh! And Weren't You Scared a Bit Up There Alone?"

Mrs. Bruce tells the tale of her exploits to a group of young Girl Guides who, wide-eyed with admiration, divide their attention between the story and one of their heroine's decorations.

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upset at the time, for she feared for me to take this lonely journey.

"But when she saw that I was determined, she gave me an American flag, and said to me, 'If you do find the house where I was born, drop this American flag upon it from the air.'"

In seven weeks, we are told, Mrs. Bruce learned "to operate the plane and to navigate. And on September 25, 1930, eight weeks after buying the *Bluebird*, she bade her family and her friends good-by, and took to the air on her great and lonely adventure." Reading on:

Her plane was equipped with an automatic radio transmitter, which sent out a signal each hour the machine was in flight. An extra gasoline tank occupied one seat. She also took with her an evening gown and a small statue of Saint Christopher, patron saint of travelers.

But she had no parachute. The machine was so heavily laden with other necessary equipment that she had to decide between adding a parachute or a dictating machine; she couldn't take both. She chose the phonograph recorder.

"I had conceived the plan," she explains, "of making records in the air, so that I would have a complete record of my flight, made as I journeyed along. And I am very glad I did this, because I was able to keep in constant touch with my friends at home, and they were able to hear the records, which I posted to them at each stopping point."

This material, she also thought, might form the basis of a book on "What I Think of the World from the Air."

The first evening of her trip she reached Munich, Germany, and telephoned to her husband. He told her all her friends had thought she would end her world tour that day, somewhere in Kent.

"Everything went well for some days after that," Mrs. Bruce relates, "as I did not experience any trouble until after leaving Constantinople.

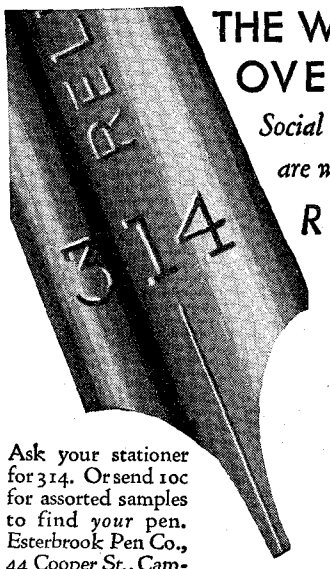
"Now there is a great difficulty for aviators to make arrangements to fly over Turkey, and I was warned when I left Constantinople I must not detour at any point, and to make a non-stop flight of 650 miles across Aleppo, in Syria, north of the Holy Land.

"I had also been warned in England that I must not come down anywhere in Turkey, as the military regulations made it highly dangerous to fly over restricted Turkish territory.

"I left Constantinople at dawn and, flying across the Bosporus, I started my lonely trip across Asia Minor. I had not covered more than 200 miles before I realized that the weather would not be suitable for me to make the journey across the tallest mountains, and owing to the wind being directly against me, I knew it would be necessary to descend somewhere in Turkey."

It was at Angora, as we have already seen, that Mrs. Bruce came down. But even more thrilling adventures were in store for her. Later, the narrative in *The Post-Dispatch* runs on:

The English flyer was missing, and searching parties were looking for her along the shores of the Persian Gulf. She was found in the desert. She had been forced to land to oil the engine of her plane, and



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the propeller had become embedded in the sand, so that she could not take off.

"For three days," Mrs. Bruce says, "I lived on dates and water, given me by tribesmen who never before had seen an airplane and hailed me as a strange goddess from the skies. Brigands raided us, tho, and took my money.

"Finally, despairing of obtaining aid through a messenger I had sent, I started to walk to Jask (Persia), fifty miles away, with the temperature 120 degrees. Then some British soldiers, told of my plight by the messenger, arrived on a Chinese sailing ship, dug my plane out of the sand and helped me to take off."

The soldiers had reached her plane shortly after she had left. A message she had written in pencil on the machine: "I am walking to Jask," enabled them to overtake her.

Mrs. Bruce flew to Jask, then on to India, and on November 24 reached Tokyo, where, after receiving official honors, including an aviation decoration, she loaded her plane on a ship and sailed for Vancouver, British Columbia.

At Vancouver the British aviatrix again took to the air, and flew through fog and rain down the Pacific coast. In a forced landing at Seattle, Washington, her plane smashed a wing, but repairs were soon made and the journey resumed.

At San Diego, California, she turned east for a flight across the continent. Her stops included Dallas, St. Louis, Chicago, and Baltimore.

And at New Albany, Indiana, she flew over her mother's old home, and dropt an American flag on it.

The world trip ended February 20. Young Mrs. Bruce had crossed three continents and eighteen countries.

"Maybe my flight didn't do much good," she says, "but it did give me a world of pleasure. And it made my boy study geography with such interest he took first prize in his class."

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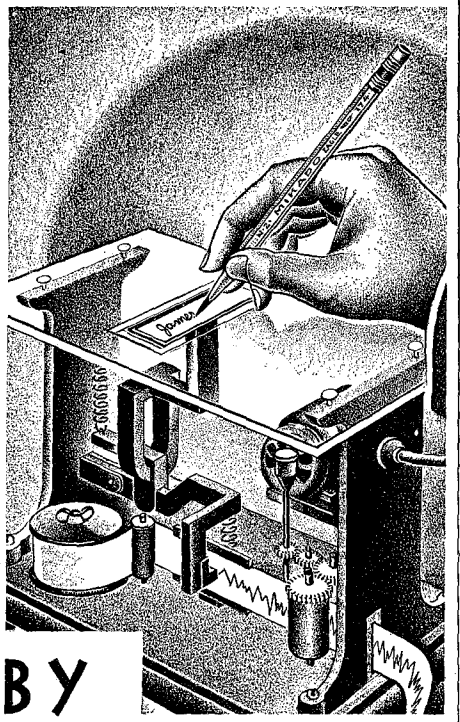

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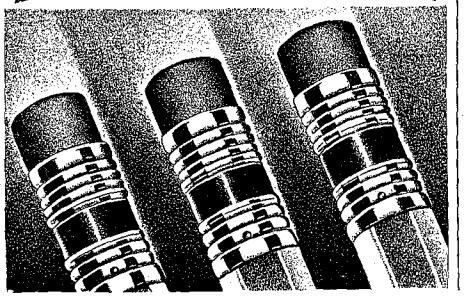

In highway construction, the chief function of any pavement is to bridge over the inequalities of the subgrade and present a smooth and even surface in traffic.

While the earth itself finally supports all of the weight imposed upon it, every subgrade will occasionally develop inequalities or soft spots which the pavement must bridge or span.

If the pavement is of rigid material, the first indication of such subgrade weakness is a crack or break in the pavement and a settlement of the entire slab, necessitating expensive repairs and consequent traffic delay. On the other hand, it is established that a welded metal base covered with a flexible wearing course is a truly flexible type of pavement.

In the welded metal base there is sufficient rigidity to bridge or span any ordinary inequality of the subgrade; and, also, in the event of a large or serious subgrade failure, this type of pavement will show a gradual sagging or deflection, which is an adequate danger signal. This sagging can then be very easily corrected by jacking up or raising the whole structure at the point of settlement and underfilling it by tamping or by means of hydraulic pumps, and the pavement may be easily brought back to a true alinement. This, it has been demonstrated, can be accomplished with a minimum of expense and inconvenience to traffic.

When the repair job has been completed the pavement will be as good as new, and it will not develop cracks or breaks during such repair procedure. A metal base will not absorb moisture, and expansion is perfectly controlled by predesigned expansion joints properly placed.

METAL-BASE pavement will have many advantages, the writer avers. In our larger cities the saving in grading would amount to considerable money. No curing period is necessary, and interruption to traffic will be eliminated. When service cuts are necessary, the wearing surface could be removed, a section of base cut out with a blow-pipe, and this same section welded back with practically 100 per cent. salvage of materials. He goes on:

The ability of a welded metal base to bridge over a trench, should settlement of back-fill take place, together with the fact that the welded plate is an integral part of the entire base, will prove interesting to city officials charged with street maintenance. Trench depressions are responsible for a large majority of rough-riding streets.

The experimental stretch of highway recently completed in Illinois was divided into three sections of slightly different construction.

In two of the sections the underlying plates were laid with overlapping corrugated galvanized sheets.

In one of these sections the sheets were laid with the corrugations parallel to the center of the road, while on the other the corrugations ran transversely.

On the third section flat sheets overlapping at sides and center ends were used. The sheets of all sections were tack-welded by the oxyacetylene process, each sheet twice on each side at each corner, and once on each end.

The welders were able to progress much faster than were the men who were actually laying the sheets, and oxwelding proved very satisfactory as the method of joining.

The success of this experimental stretch will mean the use of this method of construction in many future state highways.

Ad Cards in Passenger Planes Help Make 'Em Homey

"SOMEBODY is always starting something new," exclaimed the first airplane passenger to behold the first airplane ad card.

He had just stept into a flying bus to ride from New York to Washington.

In the cabin a car card stared at him with a friendly face.

It was a striking card, with a vignette of an airplane topping the Empire State Building, and this legend:

> contact!
>
> more than 5,000,000 thinking opinion-creating readers get both their entertainment and enlightenment week by week from
>
> THE
> THE LITERARY DIGEST
> Sounding Board of American Opinion

The first passenger sized it up as a happy innovation. He remarked afterward:

"It made air travel seem less of a separation from mother earth. It gave that cabin a solid and cozy look, safe and familiar, like the street-car at the next corner."

And since then THE DIGEST's example has been followed by other discriminating advertisers who shoot at the select and growing class that travels by air.

ON the evening of that first day, Lowell Thomas told the story to his innumerable radio listeners. Our lively "Voice on the Air" had been describing a quick flight he had just made from Buffalo to New York with his old friend, the redoubtable Casey Jones. Then he said:

To-day a bit of history was made. Something new was started. For the first time advertisements were placed in passenger airplanes. I learned about this when I arrived back in New York with Casey Jones. I heard about it at the flying-field and in more detail when I reached my desk. Here is what happened:

Planes took off and in the cabin of each was a placard, an advertising card, just as advertising cards are seen above the windows of street-cars, subway, elevated, and railroad-cars.

Those advertisements in the cabins of airplanes tell sky passengers about the sounding-board of American opinion. And that sounding-board is THE LITERARY DIGEST. In other words, THE DIGEST made that bit of history to-day, and started the movement of advertising in airplanes.

The advertising cards appeared in the planes of one of the big air-lines, the Ludington Lines, the head of which is the well-known transatlantic flyer, Amelia Earhart. This air-line conducts a flying service between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

So THE LITERARY DIGEST is doing a bit of pioneering, and pointing to the day

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ABINGDON

This New Education

BY HERMAN HARRELL HORNE

In these illuminating papers, Dr. Horne, the well-known educator, submits current studies in the three great fields of education, morality, and religion. *Net, $2.50, postpaid.*

World Revolution and Religion

BY PAUL HUTCHINSON

Paul Hutchinson's knowledge of conditions the world over is amazingly comprehensive and accurate. The book is bound to be stimulating and valuable. *Net, $2.00, postpaid.*

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A vivid and authentic account of present-day world conditions. Russia, India, China, Italy and other lands that are the centers of political, economic, and social commotion appear upon the pages of the book as pictures appear upon the screen. *Net, $1.50, postpaid.*

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BY RICARDO ROJAS

A translation of the most discussed book in the recent religious literature of Latin America. It embodies discussions between the author and a Roman Catholic Bishop who had invited him to be his guest among the mountains of his diocese in South America.

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Education for World-Mindedness

BY ALBERT JOHN MURPHY

If one would understand surging world conditions, one must be world-minded. How is that possible? This book will help both layman and professional man, for the author has studied and evaluated the viewpoints of eighty ranking thinkers in the fields of sociology and missionary education.

Net, $2.50; by mail, $2.75.

The Church School in Action

BY ARTHUR KENDALL GETMAN

Here is a book from a layman to laymen, dealing with many of the most vital factors of those church activities that engage the attention and resources of lay workers.

Net, $1.50, postpaid.

At the better bookshops

THE ABINGDON PRESS

Publishers

New York Cincinnati Chicago

when every sky-commuter will sit and gaze at the advertisements on the walls of an airplane, just as we gaze at the car cards on our way to work by subway, "L," or street-car.

"Now car cards fly," exclaimed the New York *Evening Post* in a prior announcement, which continued:

The commuter who travels by airplane will soon have the familiar surroundings of his former land traveling, for THE LITERARY DIGEST announces that it has taken advertising "car-card" space in regularly scheduled airplanes.

This is reported to be the first contract signed by Air Ads, Inc., this city, who are contracting for all advertising space in a number of air-lines throughout the country.

The first copy is scheduled to appear shortly, on the Ludington Lines, operating between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

While European air-lines have used placards in choice locations inside their planes for the past several years, to the best of our knowledge, this is the first time that air car cards have been used in an organized manner in any country.

On the Imperial Airways, Ltd., between Le Bourget and Croydon, one card always greets the passenger. It is always near the exit door and reads, "Do Not Smoke—Not Even an Abdullah."

Epicure's Delight.—MRS. YOUNGBRIDE (in bookstore)—"What are the blank pages in the back of this cook-book for?"

CLERK—"My wife uses them for the addresses of the delicatessen shops."—*Boston Transcript.*

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of "THE LITERARY DIGEST"

Published weekly at New York, N. Y. For April 1, 1931.

State of New York } ss
County of New York }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. Neisel, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4t. Ave., N. Y. City.
Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Managing Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Business Managers, The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., New York City.

2. That the owner is: If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the name and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member must be given.
Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Cuddihy, Robert J., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Cuddihy, Emma F., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Funk, Eleanor M., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Funk, Wilfred J., 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Neisel, Clara L., 354 4th Ave., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and, security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for which such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold the stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1931.

(Seal) ROLLO CAMPBELL, Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1932.)

NEW POWER

NEW SPEED

THESE *Roller* MOWERS DEVELOP SOD THAT'S ON A PAR WITH *England's*

With generous power, completely controlled, the 1931 line of Ideal Mowers has established new standards of cutting perfection and handling ease. The newly designed, precision-built motor is alert, responsive, powerful. It permits a flexibility of operation never before obtainable in a power lawn mower. It throttles down for dexterous handling on difficult places—or instantly releases a smooth, deep flow of power that conquers steep grades and covers the straightaway at a fast pace. (Riding trailer can be furnished with all models.)

Every model adheres to the high Ideal standard that has become traditional through 15 years of manufacture—and service on 25,000 fine lawns—of the world's largest line of mowers. New Roller models develop rich, thick sod by the English *rolling* system (22 and 30-inch cut). In the new Wheel types, aluminum construction gives lightness at no loss of strength (20 and 25-inch cut). Your request brings illustrated catalog on lawn maintenance.

IDEAL POWER LAWN MOWER CO.
420 Kalamazoo St., Lansing, Mich.

FACTORY BRANCHES

413 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
237 Lafayette Street, New York City
161 Vester Street, Ferndale (Detroit), Mich.
273 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass.

Dealers in all principal cities

The *New* **IDEALS**

FIVE SIZES

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Other Peoples' Millionaires

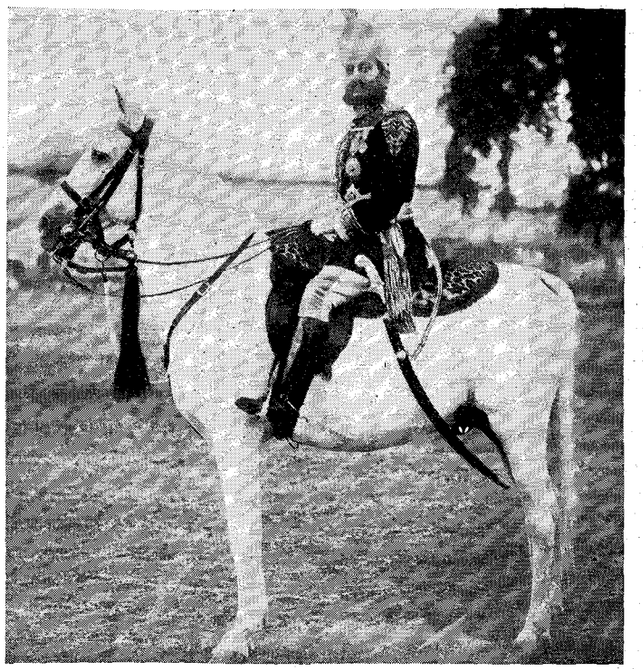
WE THINK SO MUCH about being the richest nation in the world and about our Rockefellers, Fords, Mellons, and Morgans, that it comes with something of a jolt to be told that Great Britain has more millionaires than we have.

And we also must accept the statement that the world's richest man is not an American banker or billionaire manufacturer, but one of the Princes of India. This information comes by way of the United Press, whose correspondents in various capitals have been collecting facts about the world's richest men outside of the United States, and some of this is decidedly worth passing briefly on to our readers.

Have you guessed who the world's richest man is?

Well, its the Nizam of Hyderabad. His principality is right in the middle of the great peninsula of Hindustan.

Nobody knows exactly what he is worth. The best guess is something more than $2,000,000,000. Many are the romantic tales about this forty-five-year-old ruler of 13,000,000 subjects. A United Press writer in London just hints at a few. The Nizam is believed to have $500,000,000 worth of gold in ingots and coins right in his private treasury. Nobody knows what his family and State jewels are worth. Certainly it is way up in the millions. During the World War he contributed more than $50,000,000 to the British Government.

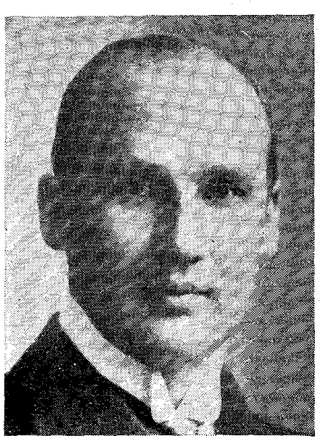


Keystone

The Richest Man in the World

At least, the Nizam of Hyderabad has that reputation.

THE Nizam doesn't leave India. But when he does travel around in India, he makes a splurge. A while ago he made a railroad journey to New Delhi with a special train of twenty-two Pullmans. And that did not include the four baggage trains, one of which carried only a selection from the Nizam's 400 automobiles. The Nizam's private income has been estimated at around $40,000,000 a year. And yet he is spoken of as living simply. But he doesn't mind spending money on building. For instance, there is that new $1,500,000 castle at New Delhi, with more than sixty rooms, not counting kitchens and bathrooms.



Sweden's Richest

Ivar Kreuger, match magnate.

It's quite impossible to rank the world's richest men, but one of the most interesting as well as most influential is Ivar Kreuger, the Swedish match king. He is only fifty-one, a good looking, athletic, bald-headed bachelor. According to the United Press correspondent in Stockholm, Kreuger to-day "owns or controls 250 factories in thirty countries, producing almost 90 per cent. of the world's match supply." The young Swede began his business career in the United States. Then he went back home and took over his father's comparatively small match-making business. By mergers and reorganizations, Kreuger finally controlled the entire Swedish match industry. Then Kreuger started in to take the match business of Europe. He realized that the poverty of many governments after the war gave a wonderful chance for capitalists with plenty of cash. As the United Press writer notes:

> The Swedish Match Trust and Kreuger and Toll, therefore, set out to make big loans to governments in return for match monopolies. So successfully did the scheme work that at the end of 1930 the Swedish concerns had complete monopolies in fourteen countries and huge trading concessions in many others. In fact, the Trust so crippled its competitors that only the match factories of Soviet Russia could threaten its hold on world markets.

ANOTHER spectacular business man is Señor Simon I. Patino, the world tin king. In his younger days he was a Bolivian bill collector and took over a strip of mountain land in payment for a bad debt. He started in alone and began mining with almost incredible hardships, but kept at it until he became head of the greatest tin mines in the world. One of his twelve mines produces 1,800 tons of tin a month. As the United Press correspondent in Paris reminds us, Patino led the tin producers of the world in agreement to restrict production when prices dropt badly not long ago. Then there is another side to Patino—the social and diplomatic. "He became Minister of Bolivia to France by the mere process of paying all the bills himself." He has a wonderful mansion in Paris. One of his daughters is this month marrying a Bourbon Prince. And diplomat Patino has turned over the worries of the tin business to his son Antenor.

Keystone

Bolivia's Richest

Simon I. Patino, world tin king.

IN Great Britain the best-known millionaires in the $100,000,000 class are the Duke of Westminster, Sir John Ellerman, the ship owner, and Lord Iveagh, whose fortune has been largely built up by the sales of Guinness' stout. Hardly less famous are the Joel Brothers with their South African mining fortunes, and Lord Derby with his $25,000,000.

It may be a surprize to learn that ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II, is

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ROMANCE · INCORPORATED

There is a thrill that comes from owning common stocks, which you can't get out of any other form of investment. It is the thrill of participating, without any limitations, in the prosperity and growth of a business—of its products or service—of its leadership. As it rides to success you ride along!

Common stocks may be regarded as a sound investment if two basic safeguards are observed. One is expert selection. There are a hundred rigorous tests of a company's history, present position and future potentialities which it must pass for its common stock to be regarded as an A-1 security. The other safeguard is broad diversification. A single stock, no matter how wisely chosen, may suffer. A group of sound stocks, in widely varied fields of industry, is bound to prosper as America itself prospers.

Consequently, if you believe in the future of America, you are bound to believe in the collective future of the stocks in the portfolios of these two Fixed Trusts: North American Trust Shares and Cumulative Trust Shares. Each one of these widely diversified common stocks was chosen after hundreds had been eliminated by the most searching analysis and tests known to modern investment science. Each stock represents a major American industry with a brilliant record behind it, a magnificent future ahead of it. Collectively these stocks represent the cream of big business in the United States. They are what the big investor buys, now made available to even the smallest investor.

What the stocks are and exactly how the Fixed Trust operates is all described, simply but completely, in a new booklet, *Money and You*. May we send you a complimentary copy? Then you will understand why American investors have already purchased millions of dollars worth of North American and Cumulative Trust Shares.

While the limited supply lasts, a De Luxe leather-grained portfolio to hold valuable papers will be sent without cost to those who will mail the coupon promptly.

LISTEN! The Fortune-Builders Program, featuring America's captains of industry, comes to you every Sunday and Thursday at 10.30 p. m., E. S. T., commencing April 12, from W A B C and associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST SHARES

The *original* distributive type and by far the *largest* Fixed Trust.
Maximum distribution.

CUMULATIVE TRUST SHARES

The *first* and *only* Fixed Trust which accumulates capital to a maximum degree.
Maximum Accumulation

DISTRIBUTORS GROUP, INC.,
63 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Without obligation on my part, send me Booklet D-1 *Money and You* which gives complete information about North American Trust Shares and Cumulative Trust Shares, also the Valuable Papers portfolio.

Name

Address

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Marks of Good Management

THE most essential characteristic of management is organization. If management is right its organization is right. No need to go further to find the qualities that make for success.

Personality shows on the surface. Spirit and morale can not be hidden. Every detail of business transactions expresses their presence, or their absence.

No greater tragedy in business life than the failure of able, honest and potentially successful men. Modern Accountancy sees these failures often and emphasizes them as quite unnecessary. Success is not to the superman alone. Most often it comes from a right concept of organization and the application of a well-ordered plan. Every day, normal business intelligence discovers, and understands better these truths; and so is achieving more fully the results that mark good management.

ERNST & ERNST

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ATLANTA	GRAND RAPIDS	PORTLAND, ME.
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BUFFALO	INDIANAPOLIS	ROCHESTER
CANTON	JACKSON, MISS.	ST. LOUIS
CHICAGO	KALAMAZOO	ST. PAUL
CINCINNATI	KANSAS CITY	SAN ANTONIO
CLEVELAND	LOS ANGELES	SAN FRANCISCO
COLUMBUS	LOUISVILLE	SEATTLE
DALLAS	MEMPHIS	TAMPA
DAVENPORT	MIAMI	TOLEDO
DAYTON	MILWAUKEE	TULSA
DENVER	MINNEAPOLIS	WASHINGTON
DETROIT	NEW ORLEANS	WHEELING
ERIE	NEW YORK	WINSTON-SALEM
FORT WAYNE	OMAHA	YOUNGSTOWN
	PHILADELPHIA	

to-day in his own right the richest German. His fortune has been estimated at somewhere around $60,000,000. Of course the war played havoc with many great German fortunes, including that of the Krupp family, which was the largest of all before the war. To-day two steel magnates stand out among the richest Germans: Friedrich Flick and Fritz Thyssen.

While the Rothschild fortune is tremendous, Baron Rothschild is probably not the richest man in France at present, thinks a United Press correspondent in Paris, for the simple reason that the fortune is divided among a large family. The motor-car manufacturers, André Citroen and Louis Renault, have become tremendously wealthy since the war. But the wealthiest of them all in France, so we are told, is the Corsican perfume manufacturer, François Coty. For forty years Coty has been making perfumes. He has built up a fortune of more than $50,000,000. He also owns several newspapers, and has become a financial and political power.

POLAND'S wealth remains in the land, we are told by the United Press, and Count Alfred Potocki is the country's greatest land owner and wealthiest man. His family has been outstanding among Polish aristocrats for many generations. The second richest man is another great land owner, Prince Janus Radziwill, who is also politically prominent.

Outside of the royal family the Rome correspondent of the United Press picks Senator Count Giuseppe Volpi, ex-Finance Minister, as Italy's most conspicuous man of wealth. He is engaged in so many varied business activities that it is difficult to estimate his fortune, but it runs into the scores of millions of dollars. Count Volpi is best known to us for his leadership in the settlement of the Italian war debt to this country.

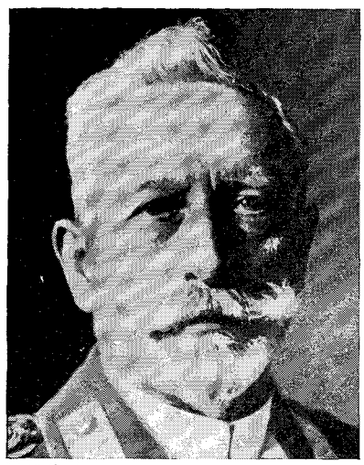
In Hungary, like Poland, the wealthiest man is a land-holding noble, Prince Paul Esterhazy, owner, according to a United Press dispatch from Budapest, of a modest plot of some three hundred-odd thousand acres, or about one-sixtieth of the total area of the country.

Wide World

France's Richest

Francois Coty, perfume king

The richest Austrian is not an Austrian citizen, we learn from a Vienna dispatch, but an Austrian resident who is sovereign Prince of the little state between Switzerland and Austria, known as Liechtenstein. His wife brought him a tremendously large fortune in securities. He himself is listed under the resounding title Franz II, Sovereign Prince and Ruler of the House von und zu Liechtenstein, Duke of Troppau and Jaegerndorf, Count zu Riedberg.



International

Germany's Richest

Wilhelm Hohenzollern, ex-Kaiser.

FORTUNES vary so in Spain that the United Press correspondent at Madrid does not dare say who is actually the richest just now. But he leans toward Juan March, a native of the Balearic Islands, a trader and speculator, now controlling stockholder of an important line of steamers in the Mediterranean.

The richest man in Lithuania, according to a dispatch from Kovno, is Richard Tillmanns, a German emigrant, who made a fortune in the iron business.

The richest Czecho-Slovakian is the soft-coal king, Ignza Petschek, whose $45,000,000 are only part of the total wealth of a large family. Second to Petschek is Thomas Bata, the shoe manufacturer, whose factories have become internationally important.

In Jugo-Slavia the richest man, we learn from the United Press, is Arthur Drach, probably worth $200,000,000. Half of it his father made in timber and the son has doubled it by speculation.

Roumania's richest man, writes a correspondent from Bucharest, is Dinu Mihail, "and he rates above the country's wealthiest bankers, industrialists, and big business men." Most of his $6,000,000 fortune is in bar gold, and he inherited it from a brother who spent most of his life as a monk in a cloister, never spending a cent on himself, and converting his entire income from his sizable estates into gold. And so he died and left it to brother Dinu, a frugal bachelor who keeps the gold, most of it in the vaults of the Credit Lyonnais in France, and gets his own living out of his estate.

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Rosy View of Investment Opportunity

WITHOUT trying to scrutinize general business conditions, one of our financial authorities has been wondering whether the present is not a particularly favorable opportunity for security investment. Three things, says Thomas F. Woodlock, former Interstate Commerce Commissioner and staff writer for *The Wall Street Journal*, are requisite for a complete opportunity: "The security must be 'right'; the price must be 'right,' and the time must be 'right.'"

Well, then, how does the present measure up? This is the way it looks to Mr. Woodlock, who writes in *Barron's Weekly:*

First, granted that all business is deeply deprest, experience in the past shows that up to the present time depression has always been followed by recovery.

Second, granted that present rates of dividends may be reduced in many cases, and in the case of some companies may disappear, the fact remains that many companies can and will continue to pay dividends even under present conditions.

Third, current "yields" from dividend-paying stocks as a whole bear a larger ratio to current "money rates"—whether measured by commercial paper rates, time-money rates or the "yields" of first-class bonds—than at any time in a generation, and have been approached only at the bottom of previous important depressions.

Fourth, it is at once an axiom—and only seemingly a paradox—of investment that the best time to buy securities is when the smallest number of people are disposed to buy them, and when the largest number of people are afraid to do so. This is very much the case at the present time.

Fifth, the bottom of the investment market is usually signalized by certain other phenomena, viz.:

(a) Relatively small amounts of stock carried in margin accounts by brokers;

(b) The existence of a relatively large and confident "short interest";

(c) A general state of so-called "Street sentiment" which is disposed to expect and even look for "bad news";

(d) The cessation, partial or complete, of liquidating pressure, that is, the selling of actual stock in amounts greater than the market can comfortably absorb; and

(e) A relatively large absorption of securities through cash purchases in small lots for a widely scattered multitude of bargain hunters, carried on almost imperceptibly, and observable only after systematic investigation.

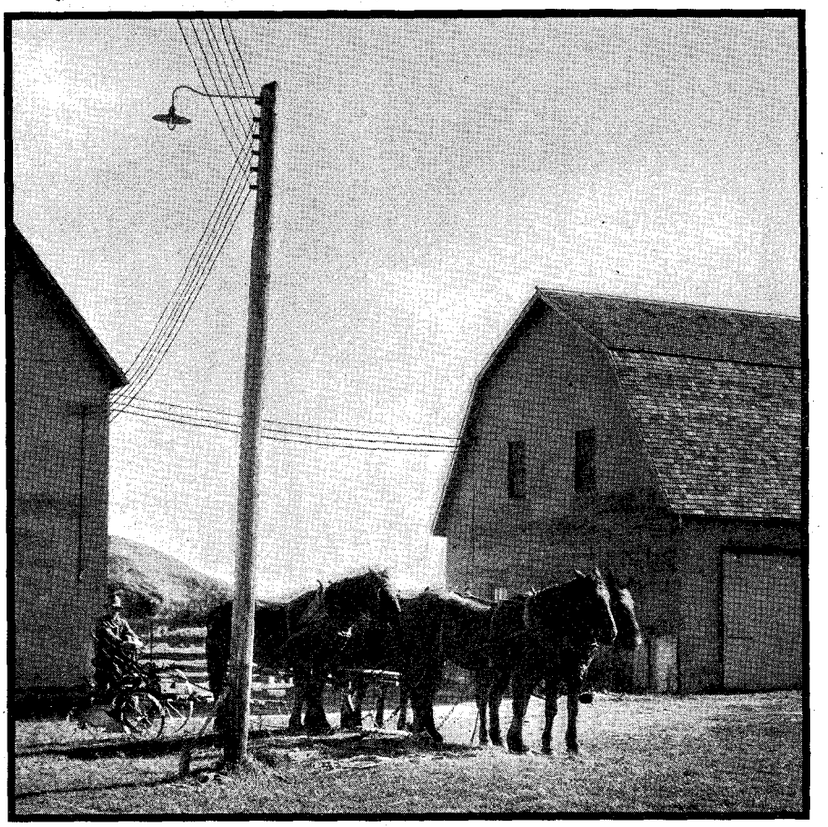
All these phenomena are present to-day.

Sixth, an abundance of credit, not merely at relatively low rates, but also at rates absolutely low, is a notable feature of the present position.

ON the face of things, therefore, it seems to Mr. Woodlock that the time and prices are "right."

But the selection of the "right" security is up to the investor. Nowadays plenty of information is obtainable about most companies. But—and this is a great, big "but"—it is hard to find out about management, which "is the key to everything else." And Mr. Woodlock concludes: "That is the risk that underlies all investment."

Electrified Farm Served by Tri-Utilities System



Electric Aides for Farm Aid

A great change is taking place in the farm life of the nation. Electric companies are extending their lines into rural districts, and farms are being served the same as urban homes and factories. As a result farms can be operated with greater efficiency, and electricity is aiding in the solution of the farm problem.

Already more than 200 farm tasks are performed by electricity and there are over 600,000 farms in the United States served by electric power lines. There is a total of over 6,000,000 farms in the nation; it is estimated that electric companies will have extended their lines to the majority of these within the next ten years.

A public utility system actively engaged in farm electrification is that controlled by Tri-Utilities Corporation. This system supplies electric light and power, gas and water service to over 4,500,000 people in 26 states. An investment in its securities provides diversification and stability. Write for Booklet L-4.

G. L. OHRSTROM & Co.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Trip Postponed.—"I thought you said you were going away for a holiday"

"Yes, but I was let off with a fine."—*Dublin Opinion.*

Faithful Friend.—DOCTOR—"Are you taking the medicine regularly?"

PATIENT—"I tasted it and decided that I'd rather have the cough."—*Life.*

Perseverance Merits Reward—HUSBAND—"I've got to get rid of my chauffeur; he's nearly killed me four times."

WIFE—"Oh, give him another chance."—*Goblin.*

When McGregor's on His Own Heath.—You can trim a butter-and-egg man for a million on Broadway, but just try to touch him for a dime on Main Street.—*Juggler.*

Chicago Outdone.—"What makes you think Atlas was a bad man?" asked the teacher curiously.

"The book says," replied little Tommy, "that he held up the whole world."—*Chicago News.*

Alphabet Soup.—LAWYER—"Don't you think you are straining a point in your explanation?"

WITNESS—"Maybe I am, but you often have to strain things to make them clear."—*Boston Transcript.*

Perfect Optimist.—"You want to marry my daughter. What are your means?"

"I expect shortly to come into a fortune of between 1,000 pounds and 400,000 pounds."

"Why are you so uncertain about the amount?"

"It's a ticket I have in a Sweep."—*Dublin Opinion.*

Cutting According to the Cloth.—"Hello, is that Jones?" asked the voice at one end of the telephone.

Jones said it was.

"Come and have a round of golf," asked the first voice.

"I'm sorry," replied Jones, "but I'm afraid I can't. You see, I'm in half mourning."

"Oh!" dubiously from the other end. Then brightly, "Oh, well, what about nine holes?"—*Tatler.*

Evolution by Ear.—The orator in Hyde Park was holding forth with great fervor, and constantly punctuating his discourse with references to Darwin's "Origin of Species."

A tall man and his short companion hung on the outskirts of the crowd, but were unable to get near the speaker.

"What's he talkin' about, Bill?" asked the small man, tired of craning his neck to no purpose.

"Eat more fruit, I think," replied the long one. "He keeps talkin' about oranges and peaches!"—*The Christian Register.*

No Novelty.—WIFEY—"There's an old clothes man at the door."

HUBBY—"Tell him I've got all I need."—*Judge.*

Perfect Jazz Instrument.—"Don't you love the sweet moan of the saxophonist?"

"I'd rather hear his death-rattle."—*Masquerador.*

Try a Muzzle.—

"Oh, would I were a bird," she sang,
Her high notes were all flat.
His comment caused the girl a pang:
"If so I'd call the cat."

—*Boston Transcript.*

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"Yes, I want another cook—a small one."

—"Life."

Page the Lexicographer.—TAILOR—"Euripides?"

CUSTOMER—"Yah, Eumenides."—*Malteaser.*

Fairy Chariot.—HOTEL GARAGE MAN (*to fusser about midget car*)—"All right, sir, all right! I'll see that it's refilled and washed and polished, and if you like I'll have it left outside your bedroom door with your boots in the morning."—*Boston Transcript.*

Nor a Ladies' Luncheon.—

If you've something on your mind
Of a rather startling kind
Tell it not to the Marines,
Tell it to the magazines.

If a theory you cherish
As to how we'll perish,
While we take the usual chances
On our health or our finances;
If you have a dog-fight story
Or a tale of gangland glory,
Should you feel inclined to handle
Bygone scraps of footlight scandal,
Send it out before the Nation
With abundant illustration,
Tell it not to the Marines,
Tell it to the magazines.

—*Washington Star.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Blessed Are the Poor.—A respectable funeral, $100. Solid mahogany, $365 and $425.—*Ad in a Utica paper.*

Bumping the Bumps.—The giant of the primeval forest was discovered by H. E. Leyden, who was cussing a new road through the property.—*Seattle Star.*

For Young Shepherds.—Miss Pauline Mayo will present "The Green Pastors," by Mark Connelly, at Kenmore Methodist Episcopal church.—*Kenmore (N. Y.) paper.*

Cops on the Job at Last.—

CHARRED BODY FOUND
IN CAR; IS ARRESTED

—*Boston Herald.*

There's the Rub.—A massage by the Rev. Mr. Sweitzer, of the Pilgrim Holiness Church, will follow the singing.—*Reading (Pa.) Times.*

Pass the Stomach Pump.—Lost—Black kid nurse between home and town containing mileage book, small change and two tickets.—*McKinney (Tex.) paper.*

Ah! Say Not So!—More than 150 were believed killed, many villages and towns were devastated, hundreds of peanuts made homeless.—*Richmond (Ind.) Palladium.*

Now Will She Be Good?—A paperhanger and a building-repair man testified they had seen him slay his wife—once when he became enraged over finding a shirt unlaundered and again over a necktie.—*Pottstown (Pa.) News.*

How Are Your Teeth?—

BAKED EGGS

Butter individual ramekin dishes. Break each into a cup and drop into bakin dish. Sprinkle wit salt and pepper and bake in moderate oven.

—*Panama Star and Herald.*

The Pleasure Is Ours.—Once again the city of Santa Rosa has "crashed the gate" of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

For two issues in succession THE DIGEST has carried items from Santa Rosa daily newspapers—and with full journalistic credit. In last week's issue an editorial article on the subject of typographical errors from *The Republican* was carried in full. This week's issue carries another "Slips That Pass in the Night," from this paper, and also a complimentary reference to the Baptist Church constructed many years ago of lumber cut from a single redwood tree.—*Editorial in the Santa Rosa (Calif.) Republican.*

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